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'TITE POULETTE.

Kristian Koppig was a rosy-faced, beardless young Dutchman. He was one of that army of gentlemen who, after the purchase of Louisiana, swarmed from all parts of the commercial world, over the mountains of Franco-Spanish exclusiveness, like the Goths over the Pyrenees, and settled down in New Orleans to pick up their fortunes, with the diligence of hungry pigeons. He may have been a German; the distinction was too fine for Creole haste and disrelish.

He made his home in a room with one dormer window looking out, and somewhat down, upon a building opposite, which still stands flush with the street, a century old. Its big round-arched windows in a long, second story row, are walled up, and two or three from time to time have had smaller windows let into them again, with odd little latticed peep-holes in their batten shutters. This had already been done when Kristian Koppig first began to look at them from his solitary dormer window.

All the features of the building lead me to guess that it is a remnant of the old Spanish Barracks, whose extensive structure fell by government sale into private hands a long time ago. At the end toward the swamp a great oriental-looking passage is left, with an arched entrance, and a pair of ponderous wooden doors. You look at it, and almost see Count O'Reilly's artillery come bumping and trundling out, and dash around into the ancient Plaza to bang away at King St. Charles' birthday.

I do not know who lives there now. You might stand about on the opposite banquette for weeks and never find out. I suppose it is a residence, for it does not look like one. That is the rule in that region.

In the good old times of duels, and bagatelle-clubs, and theatre-balls, and Gayetano's circus, Kristian Koppig rooming as described, there lived in the portion of the house, partly overhanging the archway, a pallish, handsome woman, by the name—or going be the name—of Madame John. You would hardly have thought of her being "colored." Though fading, she was still of very attractive countenance, fine, rather severe features, nearly straight hair, carefully kept, and that vivid black eye so peculiar to her kind. Her smile, which came and went with her talk, was sweet and exceedingly intelligent; and something told you, as you looked at her, that she was one who had had to learn a great deal in this troublesome life.

"But!"—the Creole lads in the street would say—"her daughter!" and there would be lifting of arms, wringing of fingers, rolling of eyes, rounding of mouth, gasping and clasping of hands, "So beautiful, beautiful, beautiful! White?—white like a water-lily! White like a magnolia!"

Applause would follow, and invocation of all the saints to witness.

And she could sing.

"Sing!" (disdainfully)—"if a mocking-bird can *sing*! Ha!"

They could not tell just how old she was; they "would give her about seventeen."

Mother and daughter were very fond. The neighbors could hear them call each other pet names, and see them sitting together, sewing, talking happily to each other in the unceasing French way, and see them go out and come in together on their little tasks and errands. "Tite Poulette," the daughter was called; she never went out alone.

And who was this Madame John?

"Why, you know!—she was"—said the wig-maker at the corner to Kristian Koppig—"I'll tell you. You know?—she was"—and the rest stonized off in a rasping whisper. She was the best yellow-fever nurse in a thousand yards round; but that is not what the wig maker said.

A block nearer the river stands a house altogether different from the remnant of the old barracks. It is of frame, with a deep front gallery over which the roof extends. It has become a den of Italians, who sell fuel by day and night, and by night are up to no telling what extent of deviltry. This was once the home of a gay gentleman, whose first name happened to be John. He was a member of the Good Children social club. As his parents lived with him, his wife would, according to custom be called Madame John; but he had no wife. His father died, then his mother; last of all, himself. As he is about to be off in comes Madame John with "Tite Poulette, then an infant on her arm.

"Zalli," he said, "I am going."

She bowed her head and wept.

"You have been very faithful to me, Zalli."

She wept on.

"Nobody to take care of you now, Zalli."

Zalli only went on weeping.

"I want to give you this house, Zalli, it is for you and the little one."

An hour after, amid the sobs of Madame John, she and the "little one" inherited the house, such as it was. With the fatal caution which characterizes ignorance, she sold the property and placed the proceeds in a bank, which made haste to fail. She put on widow's weeds and wore them still when 'Tite Poulette' "had seventeen," as the frantic lads would say.

How they did chatter over her. Quiet Kristian Koppig had never seen the like. He wrote to his mother and told her so. A pretty fellow at the corner would suddenly double himself up with beckoning to a knot of chums; these would hasten up; recruits would come in from two or three other directions; as they reached the corner their countenances would quickly assume a genteel severity, and presently, with her mother, "Tite Poulette would pass—tall, straight, lithe, her great black eyes made tender by their sweeping lashes, the faintest tint of color in her Southern cheeks, her form all grace, her carriage a wonder of simple dignity.

The instant she was gone every tongue was let slip on the marvel of her beauty; but, though theirs were only the loose New Orleans' morals of over fifty years ago, their unleashed tongues never had attempted any greater liberty than to take up the pet name "Tite Poulette." And yet the mother was soon to be, as we shall discover, a paid dancer at the elegant Salle de Conde.

To Zalli, of course, as to all "quadroon ladies," the festivities of the Conde street ball-room were familiar of old. There, in the happy days when dear Monsieur John was young, and the eighteenth century old, she had often repaired under guard of her mother—dead now, alas!—and Monsieur John would slip away from the dull play and dry society of Theater d' Orleans, and come around with his crowd of elegant friends, and through the long, sweet hours of the ball she had danced, and laughed, and coquetted under her satin mask, even to the baffling and tormenting of that prince of gentlemen, dear Monsieur John himself. No man of questionable blood dare set his foot within the door. Many noble gentlemen were pleased to dance with her. Colonel De— and General La—; city councilmen and officers from the Government house. There were no paid dancers then. Every thing was decorously conducted indeed! Every girl's mother was there, and the more discreet always left before there was too much drinking. Yes, it was gay, gay!—but sometimes dangerous. Ha! more times than a few had Monsieur John knocked down some long-haired and long-knifed rowdy, and kicked the breath out of him for looking saucily at her; but that was like him, he was so brave and kind; and he is gone!

There was no room for widow's weeds there. So when she put these on, her glittering eyes never again looked through her pink and white mask, and she was glad of it; for never, never in her life had they looked so for anybody but her dear Monsieur John, and now he was in heaven—so the priest said—and she was a sick nurse.

Living was hard work; and as Madame John had been brought up tenderly, and had done what she could to rear her daughter in the same mistaken way, with, of course, no more education than the ladies in society got, they knew nothing beyond a little music and embroidery. They struggled as they could, faintly, now giving a few private dancing lessons, now dressing hair, but ever beat back by the steady detestation of their imperious patronesses; and, by and by, for want of the priceless worldly grace known among the flippant as "money sense," these two poor children, born of misfortune and the complacent badness of the times, began to be in want.

Kristian Koppig noticed from his dormer window one day a man standing at the big archway opposite, and clanking the brass knocker on the wicket that was in one of the doors. He was a smooth man, with his hair parted in the middle, and his cigare te poised on a tiny gold holder. He waited a moment, politely cursed the dust, knocked again and wiped the inside of his hat with his handkerchief:

Madame John held a parley with him at the wicket. 'Tite Poulette was nowhere to be seen. He stood at the gate while Madame John went up stairs. Kristian Koppig knew him. He knew him as one knows a snake. He was the manager of the Salle de Conde. Presently Madame John returned with a little bundle, and they hurried off together.

And now what did this mean? Why, by any one of ordinary acuteness the matter was easily understood, but, to tell the truth, Kristian Koppig was a trifle dull, and got the idea at once that some damage was being planned against 'Tite Poulette. It made the gentle Dutchman miserable not to be minding his own business, and yet—

"But the woman certainly will not attempt," said he to himself—"no, no! she cannot." Not being able to guess what he meant, I cannot say whether she could or not. I know that next day Kristian Koppig, glancing eagerly over the *Ami des Lois*, read an advertisement which he had always before skipped with a frown. It was headed, "Salle de Conde," and, being interpreted, signified that a new dance was to be introduced, the danse de Chinois, and that a young lady would follow it with famous "Danse du Sbawl."

It was the Sabbath. The young man watched the opposite window steadily and painfully from early in the afternoon till the moon shone bright; and from the time the moon shone bright until Madame John!—joy!—Madame John! and not 'Tite Poulette, stepped through the wicket, much dressed and well muffled, and hurried off toward the *rue Conde*. Madame John was the "young lady," and the young man's mind, glad to return to its own unimpassioned affairs, relapsed into quietude.

Madame John danced beautifully. It had to be done. It brought some pay, and pay was bread; and every Sunday evening, with a touch here and there of paint and powder, the mother danced the dance of the shawl, the daughter remaining at home alone.

Kristian Koppig, simple, slow-thinking young Dutchman, never noticing that he staid at home with his window darkened for the very purpose, would see her come to her window and look out with a little wild, alarmed look in her magnificent eyes, and go and come again and again, until the mother, like a storm-driven bird, came panting home.

Two or three months went by.

One night on the mother's return Kristian Koppig coming to his room nearly at the same moment, there was much earnest conversation, which he could see, but not hear.

"'Tite Poulette," said Madame John, "you are seventeen."

"True Maman."

"Ah! my child, I see not how you are to meet the future." The voice trembled plaintively.

"But how, Maman?"

"Ah! you are not like others; no fortune, no pleasure, no friend."

"Maman!"

"No, no; I thank God for it; I am glad you are no; but you will be lonely, lonely, all your poor life long. There is no place in the world for us poor women. I wish that we were either white or black!" and the tears, two "shining ones," stood in the poor quadroon's eyes.

The daughter stood up, her eyes flashing.

"God made us, Maman," she said with a gentle, but stately smile.

"Ha!" said the mother, her keen glance darting through her tears. "Sin made *me*, yes."

"No," said 'Tite Poulette, "God made us. He made us just as we are, not more white not more black."

"He made you, truly!" said Zalli; "You are so beautiful; I believe it well." She reached and drew the fair form to a kneeling posture. "My sweet, white daughter!"

Now the tears were in the girl's eyes.

"And could I be wuiter than I am?" she asked.

"Oh, no, no! 'Tite Poulette," cried the other; "but if we were only real white—both of us; so that some gentleman might come to see me and say 'Madame John, I want your pretty little chick. She is so beautiful. I want to take her home. She is so good—I want her to be my wife.' O, my child, my child, to see that I would give my life—I would give my soul! Only you should take me along to be your servant. I walked behind two young men to-night; they were coming home from their office; presently they began to talk about you."

'Tite Poulette's eyes flashed fire.

"No, my child, they spoke only the best things. One laughed a little at times and kept saying, 'beware!' but the other—I prayed the Virgin to bless him, he spoke such kind and noble words. Such gentle pity; such a holy heart! 'May God defend her,' he said, *cherie;* he said 'May God defend her, for I see no help for her.' The other one laughed and left him. He stopped in the door right across the street. Ah, my child, do you blush? Is that something to bring the rose to your cheek? Many fine gentlemen at the ball ask me often 'How is your daughter, Madame John?'"

The daughter's face was thrown into the mother's lap, not so well satisfied, now, with God's handiwork. Ah, how she wept! Sob, sob, sob; gasps and sighs and stifled ejaculations, her small right hand clenched and beating on her mother's knee, and the mother weeping over her.

Kristian Koppig shut his window. Nothing but a generous heart and a Dutchman's phlegm could have done so at that moment. And even thou, Kristian Koppig!——for the window closed very slowly.

He wrote to his mother, thus:

"In this wicked city, I see none so fair as the poor girl who lives opposite me, and who, alas! though so fair, is one of those women the taint of cast has cursed. She lives a lonely, innocent life in the midst of corruption, like the lilies I find here in the marshes, and I have great pity for her. 'God defend her,' I said to-night to a fellow clerk, 'I see no help for her.' I know there is a natural, and I think proper, horror of mixed blood, (excuse the mention, sweet mother,) and I feel it, too; and yet if she were in Holland to-day not one of a hundred suitors would detect the hidden blemish."

Thus, this young man went on trying to demonstrate the utter impossibility of his ever loving the lovable unfortunate, until the midnight tolling of the cathedral clock sent him to bed.

About the same hour Zalli and 'Tite Poulette were kissing good-night.

"Tite Poulette, I want you to promise me one thing."

"Well, Maman?"

"If any gentleman should ever love you and ask you to marry—not knowing, you know—promise me you will not tell him you are not white."

"It can never be," said 'Tite Poulette.

"But, if it should," said Madame John, pleadingly.

"And break the law?" asked 'Tite Poulette, impatiently.

"But the law is just," said the mother.

"But it is the law."

"But you will not dearie, will you?"

"I would surely tell him," said the daughter.

When Zalli, for some cause, went next morning to the window, she started.

"'Tite Poulette!"—she called softly without moving. The daughter came—The young man, whose idea of propriety had actuated him to this display, was sitting in the dormer window reading. The mother and daughter bent a steady gaze at each other. It meant in French, "If he saw us last night!—"

"Ah! dear," said the mother, her face beaming with fun—

"What can it be, Maman?"

"He speaks—oh! ha, ha!—he speaks—such miserable French!"

It came to pass one morning at early dawn that Zalli and 'Tite Poulette, going to mass, passed a cafe, just as—who should be coming out but Monsieur, the manager of the Salle de Conde. He had not yet gone to bed. Monsieur was astonished. He had a Frenchman's eye for the beautiful, and certainly there the beautiful was. He had heard of Madame John's daughter, and hoped once to see her, but did not; could this be she?

They disappeared within the cathedral. A sudden pang of piety moved him; he followed. 'Tite Poulette was already kneeling in the aisle. Zalli, still in the vestibule, was just taking her hand from the font of holy water.

"Madame John," whispered the manager.

She curtsied.

"Madame John, that young lady—is she your daughter?"

"She—she—is my daughter," said Zalli, with somewhat of alarm in her face, which the manager misinterpreted.

"I think not, Madame John." He shook his head, smiling as one too wise to be fooled.

"Yes, Monsieur, she is my daughter."

"O no, Madame John, it is only make-believe, I think."

"I swear she is, Monsieur de la Rue."

"Is that possible?" pretending to waver, but convinced in his heart of hearts, by Zalli's alarm, that she was lying. "But how? Why does she not come to our ball-room with you?"

Zalli, trying to get away from him, shrugged and smiled. "Each to his taste, Monsieur; it pleases her not."

She was escaping, but he followed one step more. "I shall come to see you, Madame John."

She whirled and attacked him with her eyes. "Monsieur must not give himself the trouble;" she said, the eyes at the same time saying, "Dare to come!" She turned again and knelt to her devotions. The manager dipped, crossed himself and departed.

Some weeks went by and M. de la Rue had not accepted the fierce invitation of Madame John's eye. One or two Sunday nights she had avoided him, though fulfilling her engagement in the Salle, but by and by pay-day—a Saturday—came round, and though the pay was ready, she was loth to go up to Monsieur's little office.

It was an afternoon in May, Madame John came in and, with a sigh, sank into a chair. Her eyes were wet.

"Did you go, dear mother?" asked Tite Poulette.

"I could not," she answered, dropping her face in her hands.

"Maman, he has seen me at the window!"

"While I was gone?" cried the mother. "He passed on the other side of the street. He looked up purposely, and saw me." The speaker's cheeks were burning red.

Zalli wrung her hands.

"It was nothing, mother; do not go near him."

"But the pay, my child."

"The pay matters not."

"But he will bring it here; he wants the chance."

That was the trouble, sure enough.

About this time Kristian Kopping lost his position in the German importing house, where he had fondly told his mother, he was indispensible. "Summer was coming on," the senior said, "and you see our young men are almost idle. Yes, our engagement *was* for a year, but ah—we could not forsee—" etc., etc., "besides," (attempting a parting flattery) "your father is a rich gentleman and you can afford to take the summer easy. If we can ever be of any service to you"—etc., etc.

So the young Dutchman spent the afternoon at his dormer window, reading, and glancing down at the little casement opposite, where a small, rude shelf had lately been put up, holding a row of cigar boxes with wretched little botanical specimens in them trying to grow. 'Tite Poulette was their gardener; and it was odd to see—dry weather or wet—how many waterings per day those plants could take. She never looked up from her task; but I know she performed it with that unacknowledged pleasure which all girls love and deny, that of being looked upon by noble eyes.

On this particular Sunday afternoon in May, Kristian Koppig had been witness of the distressful scene over the way. It occurred to 'Tite Poulette that such might be the case, and she stepped to the casement to shut it. As she did so the marvelous delicacy of Christian Kopping moved him to draw in one of his shutters. Both young heads came out at one moment, while in the same instant——

"Rap, rap, rap, rap, rap!" clanked the knocker on the wicket. The black eyes of the maiden and the blue over the way, from looking into each other for the first time in life, glanced down to the arched doorway upon Monsieur the Manager. Then the black eyes disappeared. And Kristian Koppig thought again, and opening his shutter, stood up at the window, prepared to become a bold spectator of what might follow.

But nothing followed.

"Trouble over there," thought the rosy Dutchman, and waited. The manager waited too, rubbing his hat and brushing his clothes with the tips of his kidded fingers.

"They do not wish to see him," slowly concluded the spectator.

"Rap, rap, rap, rap!" quoth the knocker, and M. de la Que looked up around at the windows opposite and noticed the handsome young Dutchman looking at him.

"Dutch!" said the manager, softly between his teeth.

"He is staring at me," said Kristian Kopping, to himself; "but, then, I am staring at him, which accounts for it."

A long pause, and then another long rapping.

"They want him to go away," thought Koppig.

"Knock hard," suggested a street youngster, standing by.

"Rap, rap——" the manager had no sooner recommenced than several neighbors looked out of doors and windows.

"Very bad," thought our Dutchman; "somebody should make him go off; I wonder what they will do."

The manager stepped into the street, looked up at the closed window, returned to the knocker, and stood with it in his hand.

"They are all gone out, Monsieur," said the street youngster.

"You lie," said the cynosure of neighboring eyes.

"Ah!" thought Kristian Koppig; "I will go down and ask him——" Here his thoughts lost outline; he was only convinced that he had somewhat to say to him, and turned to go down stairs. In going, he became a little vexed with himself because he could not help hurrying. He noticed, too, that his arm holding the stair rail trembled in a silly way, whereas he was perfectly calm. Precisely as he reached the street door the manager raised the knocker, but the latch clicked and the wicket was drawn slightly ajar.

Inside could just be descried Madame John. The manager bowed, smiled, talked, talked on, held money in his hand, smiled, bowed, talked on, and plainly persisted in some intention to which Madame John was steadfastly opposed.

The window above, too—it was Kristian Koppig who noticed that—opened a wee bit, like the shell of a terrapin. Presently the manager lifted his foot and put forward an arm, as though he would enter the gate by pushing, but quick as gunpowder it clapped—in his face!

As the panting mother re-entered the room, "See, Maman," said 'Tite Poulette, peeping at the window, "the young gentleman from over the way has crossed!"

"Holy Mary, bless him!" said the mother.

"I will go over," thought Kristian Koppig, "and ask him kindly if he is not making a mistake."

"What are they doing, dear?" asked the mother, with clasped hands.

"They are talking; the young man is tranquil, but 'Sieur de la Rue is very angry," whispered the daughter, and just then—bang! came a sharp, keen sound rattling up the walls on either way, and "Ahs!" and laughter and clapping of female hands from two or three windows.

"O! what a slap!" cried the girl, half in fright, half in glee, jerking herself back from the casement simultaneously with the report. But the "ahas," and laughter, and clapping of feminine hands, which still continued, came from another cause. 'Tite Poulette's rapid action had struck the slender cord that held up an end of her hanging garden, and the whole rank of cigar-boxes slid from their place, turned gracefully over as they shot through the air, and emptied themselves plump on the head of the slapped manager. Breathless, dirty, pale as whitewash, he gasped a threat to be heard from again, and, getting round the corner as quick as he could walk, left Kristian Koppig, standing motionless, the most astonished man in the street.

"Kristian Koppig, Kristian Koppig," said Greatheart to himself, slowly dragging up stairs, "what a mischief you have done. One poor woman certainly to be robbed of her bitter wages, and another—so lovely!—put to the burning shame of being the subject to a street brawl! What will this surly neighbor say? 'Has the gentleman a heart as wan as a hand?' 'Is it jealousy?' There he paused, afraid himself to answer the supposed query; and then—"Oh! Kristian Koppig, you have been such a dunce! "And I cannot apologize to them. Who in this street would carry my note, and not wink and grin over it with low surmises? I cannot even make restitution. Money? They would not dare receive it. O, Kristian Koppig, why *did* you not mind your own business? Is she anything to you? Do you love her? *Of course not!* Oh!—such a dunce!"

The reader will eagerly admit that however faulty this young man's course of reasoning, his conclusion was correct. For mark what he did.

He went to his room, which was already growing dark, shut the window, lighted his big Dutch lamp, and sat down to write. "Something must be done," said he aloud, taking up his pen; "I will be calm and cool; I will be distant and brief; but—I shall have to be kind or I may offend. Ah! I shall have to write in French; I forgot that; I write so poorly, cunce that I am, when all my brothers and sisters speak it so well. He got out his French dictionary. Two hours slipped by. He made a new pen, washed and refilled his inkstand, mended his "abominable" chair, and after two hours more made another attempt, and another failure. "My head aches," said he, and laid down on his couch, the better to frame his phrases.

He was awakened by the Sabbath sunlight. The bells of the Cathedral and the Ursulines' chapel were ringing for high mass, and a mocking-bird, perching on a chimney top above Madame John's room, was carolling, whistling, mewing, chirping, screaming, and trilling with the ecstasy of a whole May in his throat. "O! sleepy Kristian Koppig," was the young man's first thought, "—such a dunce!"

Madame John and daughter did not go to mass. The morning wore away, and their casement remained closed. "They are offended," said Kristian Koppig, leaving the house and wandering up to the Christ Church.

"No, possibly they are not," he said, returning and finding the shutters thrown back.

By a sad accident which mortified him extremely, he happened to see late in the afternoon—hardly conscious that he was looking across the street—that Madame John was—dressing. Could it be that she was going to the *Salle de Conde?* He rushed to his table, and began to write.

He had guessed aright. The wages were too precious to be lost. The manager had written her a note. He begged to assure her that he was a gentleman of the clearest cut. If he had made a mistake the previous afternoon, he was glad no unfortunate result had followed, except his having been assaulted by a ruffian; that the Danse du Shawl was promised in his advertisement, and he hoped Madame John (whose wages were in hand waiting for her) would not fail to assist as usual. Lastly, and delicately put, he expressed his conviction that Mademoiselle was wise and discreet in declining to entertain gentlemen at her home.

So, against much beseeching on the part of 'Tite Poulette, Madame John was going to the ball room. "Maybe I can discover what 'Sieur de la Rue is planning against Monsieur over the way," she said, knowing certainly the slap would not be forgiven; and the daughter, though tremblingly, at once withdrew her objections.

The heavy young Dutchman, now thoroughly excurried, was writing like mad. He wrote and tore up, wrote and tore up, lighted his lamp, started again, and at last signed his name. A letter by a Dutchman in French! what can be made of it in English? We will see:

"MADAME AND MADEMOISELLE:—A stranger, seeking not to be acquainted, but seeing and admiring all days the goodness and high honor, begs to be pardoned of them for the mistakes, and of yesterday, and to make reparation and satisfaction in destroying the ornaments of the window, as well as the loss of compensation from Monsieur, the manager, with the enclosed bill of the Banque de la Louisiane for fifty dollars ($50.) And, hoping they will seeing what he is meaning, remains respectfully,

"KRISTIAN KOPPIG.

"P. S.—Madame must not go to the ball."

He must bear the missive himself. He must speak in French. What should the words be. A moment of study—he has it, and is off down the long three-story stairway. At the same moment Madame John stepped from the wicket, and glided off to the Salle de Conde, a trifle late.

"I shall see Madame John, of course," thought the young man, crossing a hope, and rattled the knocker. 'Tite Poulette sprang up from praying for her mother's safety. "What has she forgotten?" she asked herself, and hastened down. The wicket opened. The two innocents were stunned.

"A—aw," said the pretty Dutchman, "aw—," blurted out something in virgin Dutch, * * * handed her the letter, and hurried down street.

"Alas! what have I done?" said the poor girl, bending over her candle, and bursting into tears that fell on the unopened letter. "And what shall I do? It may be wrong to open it—and worse not to." Like her sex, she took the benefit of the doubt, and intensified her perplexity and misery by reading and misconstruing the all but unintelligible contents. What then? Not only sobs and sighs, but moaning and beating of little fists together, and outcries of soul-felt agony stifled against the bedside, and temples pressed into knitted palms, because of one who "sought not to be acquainted," but offered money—money!—in pity to a poor—shame on her for saying that!—a poor negresse.

And now our self confessed dolt turned back from a half hour's walk, concluding there might be an answer to his note. "Surely Madame John will appear this time." He knocked. The shutter stirred above, and something white came flattering wildly down like a shot dove. It was his own letter containing the fifty dollar bill. He bounded to the wicket, and softly but eagerly knocked again.

"Go away," said a trembling voice from above.

"Madame John!" said he, but the window closed, and he heard a step, the same step, on the stair. Step, step, every step one step deeper into his heart. 'Tite Poulette came to the closed door.

"What will you?" said the voice within.

"I—I—don't wish to see you. I wish to see Madame John."

"I must pray Monsieur to go away. My mother is at the *Salle De Conde*."

"At the ball!" Kristian Koppig waved off, repeating the words for want of definite thought. All at once it occurred to him at the ball he could make Madame John's acquaintance with impunity. Was it courting sin to go? By no means; he should, most likely, save a woman from trouble and help the poor in their distress.

Behold Kristian Koppig tarrying on the floor of the *Salle De Conde*. A large hall, a blaze of lamps, a bewildering flutter of fans and floating robes, strains of music, columns of gay promenaders, a long row of turbaned mothers limning either wall, gentlemen of the portlier sort filling the recesses of the windows, whirling waltzers gliding here and there—smiles and grace, smiles and grace; all fair, orderly, elegant, bewitching. A young Creole's laugh may hap a little loud, and—truly there were many sword canes. But neither grace nor foulness satisfied the eye of the zealous young Dutchman.

Suddenly a muffled woman passed him, leaning on a gentleman's arm. It looked like—it must be, Madame John. Speak quick, Kristian Koppig; do not stop to notice the man!

"Madame John"—bowing—"I am your neigabor, Kristian Koppig."

Madame John bows low, and smiles—a ball-room smile, but is frightened, and her escort, the manager, sups away.

"Ah! Monsieur," she whispers excitedly, "you will be killed if you stay here a moment. Are you armed? No. Take tais." She tried to slip a dirk into his hands, but he would not have it.

"Oh, my dear young man, go! Go quickly!" she pleaded, glancing furtively down the hall.

"I wish you not to dance," said the young man.

"I have danced already; I am going home. Come; be quick! we will go together." She thrust her arm through his, and they hastened into the street. When a square had been passed there came a sound of men running behind them.

"Run Monsieur, run!" she cried, trying to drag him; but Monsieur Dutchman would not

"Run, Monsieur! Oh, my God! it is 'Sieur—

"That for yesterday!" cried the manager, striking fiercely with his cane. Kristian Koppig's fist rolled him in the dirt.

"That for 'Tite Poulette!" cried another man, dealing the Dutchman a terrible blow from behind.

"And *that* for me!" hissed the third, thrusting at him with something bright.

"*That* for yesterday," screamed the manager, bounding like a tiger; "That!" "THAT!" "HA"

Then Kristian Koppig knew that he was stabbed.

"That!" and "That!" and "That!" and the poor Dutchman struck wildly here and there, grasped the air, shut his eyes, staggered, reeled, fell, rose half up, fell again for good, and they were kicking him and jumping on him. All at once they scampered. Zalli had found the night watch.

"Buz-z-z!" went the rattle.

"Buz z z!" went another.

"Pick him up."

"Is he alive?"

"Can't tell; hold him steady; lead the way misses."

"He's bleeding all over my breeches."

"This way—here—around this corner."

"Rap-rap-rap!" on the old brass knocker. Curses on the narrow wicket, more on the dark archway, more still on the twisting stairs.

"Easy, easy; push this under his head! never mind his boots!"

So he lies—on 'Tite Poulette's own bed.

The watch are gone. They pause under the corner lamp to count profits:—a single bill—*Banque de la Louisiane* fifty dollars. Providence is kind—tolerably so. Break it at the "Guillaume Tell." "But did you ever hear any one scream like that girl did?"

And there lies the young Dutch neighbor. His money will not flutter back to him this time; nor will any voice behind a gate "beg Monsieur to go away." O, woman! that knows no enemy so terrible as man! Come nigh, poor woman, you have nothing to fear. Lay your strange, electric touch upon the cruel flesh; it strikes no eager mischief along the fainting veins. Look your sweet looks upon the grimy face, and tenderly lay back the locks from the congested brow; no wicked misinterpretation lurks to bite your kindness. Be motherly, be sisterly, fear naught. Go, watch him by night; you may sleep at his feet and he will not stir. Yet he lives, and shall live—may live to forget you, who knows? But for all that, be gentle and watchful, be woman-like, we ask no more; and God will reward you!

Even while it was taking all the two women's strength to hold the door against Death, the sick man himself laid a grief upon them.

"Mother," he said to Madame John, quite a master of French in his delirium, "dear mother, fear not; trust your boy; fear nothing. I will not marry 'Tite Poulette. I cannot. She is fair, dear mother; but ah! she is not—don't you know, mother? don't you know? The race! the race! Don't you know that she is jet black? Isn't it?"

The poor nurse nodded "Yes," and gave a sleeping draught; but before the patient quite slept he started once and stared.

"Take her away"—waving his hand—"take your beauty away. She is jet white. Who could take a jet white wife? Oh, no, no, no, no!"

Next morning his brain was right.

"Madame," he weakly whispered, "I was delirious last night?"

Zalli shrugged. "Only a very, very, wee, wee trifle of a bit."

"And did I say something wrong or—foolish?"

"Oh, no, no," she replied; "you only clasped your hands so, and prayed, prayed, all the time to the dear Virgin."

"To the Virgin" asked the Dutchman, smiling, incredulously.

"And St. Joseph—yes, indeed," she insisted, "you may strike me dead."

And so, for goodness' sake, he tried to credit the invention, but grew suspicious instead.

Hard was the battle against death. Nurses are sometimes sent for us, and such were these. Through the long, enervating summer, the contest lasted; but when at last the cool airs of October came stealing to at the bedside like long banished little children, Kristian Koppig rose upon his elbow and smiled them a welcome.

The physician, blessed man, was kind beyond measure; but said some inexplicable things, when Zalli tried in vain to make him speak in an undertone. "If I knew Monsieur John?" he said, "certainly! Why, we were chums at school, and he left you so much as that, Madame John? Ah! my old friend John, always noble! And you had it all in that naughty bank? Ah, well, Madame John, it matters little. No, I shall not tell 'Tite Poulette. Adieu."

And another time:—"If I will let you tell me something? With pleasure, Madame John. No, madame, not even 'Tite Poulette. What?"—a long whistle—"is that possible?—and Monsieur John knew it?—encouraged it?—eh, well, eh, well!—But—can I believe you, Madame John? Oh! you have Monsieur John's sworn statement. Ah! very good, truly, but—you say you have it; but where is it? Ah! to-morrow!" a skeptical shrug. "Pardon me, Madame John, I think perhaps, *perhaps* you are telling the truth.

"If I think you did right? Certainly! What nature keeps back, accident sometime gives, Madame John; either is God's will. Don't cry. Stealing from the dead? No! It was giving, yes! they are thanking you in heaven, Madame John."

Kristian Koppig, lying awake, but motionless and with closed eyes, hears in part and, fancying he understands, rejoices with silent intensity. When the doctor is gone he calls Zalli.

"I give you a great deal of trouble, eh, Madame John?"

"No, no; you are no trouble at all. Had you the yellow fever—ah! then!"

She rolled her eyes to signify the superlative character of the tribulations attending yellow fever.

"I had a lady and gentleman once—a Spanish lady and gentleman, just off the ship; both sick at once with the fever—delirious—could not tell their names. Nobody to help me but sometimes Monsieur John! I never had such a time, never before, never since, as that time. Four days and nights this head touched not a pillow."

"And they died!" said Kristian Koppig.

The third night the gentleman went. Poor Sieur! 'Sieur John—he did not know the harm—give him some coffee and toast! The fourth night it rained and turned cool, and just before day the poor lady——

"Died!" said Koppig.

Zalli dropped her arms listlessly into her lap, and her eyes ran brimful.

"And left an infant!" said the Dutchman, ready to shout with exultation.

"Ah! no Monsier," said Zalli.

The invalid's heart sank like a stone.

"Madame John"—his voice was all in a tremor,—"tell me the truth. Is 'Tite Poulette your own child?"

"Ah-h, ha! ha! what foolishness. Of course she is my child!" And Madame John gave vent to a true French woman's laugh.

It was too much for the sick man. In the mutiful weakness of his shattered nerves he turned his face into the pillow and wept like a child. Zalli passed into the next room to hide her emotion.

"Maman, dear Maman," said 'Tite Poulette, who had heard nothing, but only saw the tears.

"Ah! my child, my child, my task—my task is too great—too great for me. Let me go now—another time. Go and watch at his bedside."

"But, Maman," for 'Tite Poulette was frightened, "he needs no care now."

"Nay, but go, my child; I wish to be alone."

The maiden stole in with averted eyes, and tip-toed to the window—that window. The patient, already a man again, gazed at her till she could feel the gaze. He turned his eyes from her a moment to gather resolution. And now, stout heart, fare well; a word or two of friendly parting—nothing more.

"Tite Poulette."

The slender figure at the window turned and came to the bedside.

"I believe I owe my life to you," he said.

She looked down meekly, the color rising in her cheek.

"I must arrange to be moved across the street to-morrow, on a litter."

She did not speak.

"And I must now thank you, sweet nurse, for your care. Sweet nurse! Sweet nurse!"

She shook her head in protestation.

"Heaven bless you, 'Tite Poulette." Her face sank lower.

"God has made you very beautiful, 'Tite Poulette!"

She stirred not. He reached and gently took her little hand, and as he drew her one step nearer, a tear fell from her long lashes. From the next room Zalli, with a face of agonized suspense, gazed upon the pair as this covered. The young man lifted the hand to lay it upon his lips, when, with a mild, firm force it was drawn away, yet still rested in his own upon the bedside, like some weak thing snared, that could only not get free.

"Thou will not have my love 'Tite Poulette?"

No answer.

"Thou will not, beautiful?"

"Cannot!" was all that she could utter, and upon their clasped hands the tears ran down.

"Thou wrong'st me, 'Tite Poulette.—Thou dost not trust me. Love knows the kiss may harm the hands. But feel the kiss may harm the hands. But feel the kiss may harm the hands. But feel

Tallest in the World.

Which Means Our Stand-Pipe, of Course.

Successful Elevation of the Stand-Pipe to its Place, Thursday—Statistics in Regard to Other Works of the Kind—When It Will be Used.

It was known for several days a large force of workmen was engaged in getting everything in readiness for the great task of raising the water works' stand pipe to its proper position. Thursday afternoon everything was completed and it was thought that work would be commenced then, but those who had charge of affairs thought it necessary to take some additional precautions and the work was delayed until this morning. About nine o'clock they had completed all the arrangements, which were similar to those described in the BLADE when the other attempt to raise it was made, except that instead of two they had four falls, which were to bear the principal strain. In a short time the word was given, the horses went round, and the sixty thousand pounds began slowly to raise.

When the top was about fifteen feet from the ground a windlass, which was used for relieving the strain on the upper half of the pipe, suddenly gave way, but as it played only a second part in the performance, the pipe remained suspended in its place. It was proped up at once, and men were sent to town for a new windlass. This did not arrive till nearly noon, and operations were then suspended till after dinner.

From this time the work proceeded slowly and, if possible, more carefully than ever. The horses were removed from the windlasses, and the pulling was done by sailors. At a quarter to 5 o'clock the direct lifting on the pipe was at an end. It then stood perpendicular, supported in its place by the tackle which had raised it, with its lower end directly over the hole in the cast-iron bottom piece which served for a foundation. An interval of about two feet appeared between the top of the latter and the bottom of the stand pipe. The next task was to lower the stand-pipe to its place. This was no slight matter; to bring the huge mass down inside the narrow rim of the cast-iron foundation required unusual care, but it was accomplished successfully, and precisely at 5 o'clock the monster was established in the seat, where, it is to be hoped, he will remain for centuries, a fountain of purity and health for future generations.

The successful termination of the great undertaking was greeted with loud cheers by the assembled crowd, and some demonstrativeness by the contractor, and the various city officials collected around. As soon as the work was done the crowd gathered around the base to inspect the job; and Mr. COOPER, the contractor, Mr. BAILEY and Mr. PETER LE CLAIR were warmly congratulated on their success.

The pipe is carefully stayed in its place by numerous guys. The upper set of these are four in number, made of five-inch rope, and are attached to the top of the pipe. About one-quarter of the way down there is an iron band, to which are attached four steel wire cables, which reach in as many directions to their anchorages upon stout trees. These are the same that were used upon the stand-pipe at South Bend, and held that enormous mass at an angle of 45° for two days, while the raising apparatus was being re-arranged.

This morning was occupied by Engineer Cook and his assistants in placing the pipe exactly perpendicular, an operation which required a great deal of care and much scientific experness.

The next thing in order is the brick work of the column, work on which will probably begin early next week. The contract for the same has been awarded to Mr. R. V. BOICE, of this city. The work will require between 1,200,000 and 1,500,000 brick; and it is to be hoped that it will be finished by the first of December.

THE ALTITUDE

of the top of the stand-pipe is about as follows:

Above the River	263 feet.
" its foundation	230 "
" the surface of the earth at the Water Works	224 "
Above the surface at the Post Office	244 "

IT COMPARES

with other stand-pipes as follows, expressing in feet the hight of each above the surface of the ground:

Toledo	224
Chicago	165
Erie	200
South Bend	200
Boston	100
Milwaukee	175
Philadelphia	100

These figures do not show the exact availability of the pipe in each case, however, since the Erie pipe is located upon ground about ninety feet below the general level of the city, so that it is really no more effective than a pipe 110 feet high would be in another situation. The stand-pipe at Boston is located on a Roxbury hill, about eighty feet high, which would make the hight of the pipe equal to one hundred and eighty feet for much of the service required of it. The diameter of the stand-pipes at South Bend and Erie is the same as that of our own—viz: five feet; that at Milwaukee is about three and a half feet; that at Chicago, four feet.

A HYDRAULIC ELEVATOR

has been proposed, for use in place of stairs, to enable visitors to ascend to the top of the tower. This plan seems feasible, and desirable, and Engineer COOK has communicated with builders of that class of machinery in regard to the matter. One firm has been heard from, and it proposes to build the elevator for $1,800. This is somewhat in excess of what wooden stairs would cost, but it is much less than that of iron stairs. The matter is still under consideration.

THE PUMPING

into the stand-pipe, will, it is hoped, be begun by Dec. 1st. The engines will be finished in four weeks from the present time, and by that time the preparations for them here will have been finished, and they can be set in their places immediately. Speed the day.

IMPORTANT LAW-SUIT.

The Validity of the Frear Stone Patent Sustained.

Last week a very important trial was concluded in Detroit, before the United States District Court, which involved the validity of the Frear Stone patent. The case was a suit brought by AMES, BROWN & CORLETT, of Toledo, against JAMES SNOOK & Co., of Jackson, Mich., to recover the sum of $4,000 due on notes given by the defendant in payment for the right to manufacture the Frear Stone in the State of Michigan. The plaintiffs' case was conducted by Messrs. CHARLES PRATT, of Toledo, and MAY & GRIFFIN, of Detroit. The defendants retained Messrs. GIBSON, of Jackson, and C. I. WALKER, of Detroit.

The defense set up:

1. That the patent itself was void, by reasons of legal defects.

2. That the patent was void, for the reason that the specifications were so uncertain that nothing could be made of it.

3. That it was void, because it was neither novel nor useful.

4. That the sale was made through misrepresentations as to the value and usefulness of the patent.

The trial occupied nine days and a multitude of witnesses were called, embracing builders, mechanics, contractors, chemists, dealers, and persons who had even any opportunity for being acquainted with the article of Frear Stone. The result was a decisive victory. The jury were only out nine minutes, and returned a verdict for the plaintiffs for the full amount.

Jackson.

NINTH ANNUAL REUNION OF THE TWENTIETH MICHIGAN INFANTRY.

JACKSON, Oct. 9.—About seventy-five members were present yesterday at the ninth annual reunion of the Twentieth Regiment. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—I. T. French, of Battle Creek.
Vice-Presidents—Company A, C. W. Dunshee; B, H. Heidenkamp; C, Andrew Knight; D, A. Price; E, Merrit Peckham; F, Lemuel Sparks; G, vacant; H, Frank Phillipps; I, Z. Peeples; K, O. N. Allen.
Secretary and Treasurer—Clark S. Wortly, of Ypsilanti.
Orator—T. H. Row, of Lansing.
Executive Committee—Eugene Truman, Henry Barber, Andrew Knight, of Battle Creek.

The next reunion will be held at Battle Creek, October 7th, 1875.

In the evening Dr. H. B. Baker delivered an oration, which was well attended by citizens. After the oration a banquet was enjoyed at the Hurd House, with songs, toasts, and all the pleasant attendants.

The Board of Prison Inspectors yesterday re-appointed Rev. T. H. Hickox as Prison Chaplain for the ensuing year.

Tiffin.

INSTANTLY KILLED.

[Special to the BLADE.]

TIFFIN, O., Oct. 9.—Charles Jack, a carpenter employed on the M. E. Church in process of erection in this city, was assisting to place the cornice on the building when a brick on which his foot rested gave way, precipitating him to the ground, a distance of 60 feet, killing him instantly. He was much respected as a citizen, and leaves a wife and three children, who have the sympathy of a large circle of friends.

Bellefontaine.

TOLEDO SYNOD.

Special to the Toledo Blade.

BELLEFONTAINE, Oct. 9.—The Toledo Synod was opened last night by pastor Bacon. Sherrard, of Bucyrus, was elected Moderator. A grand meeting on Church work was held this morning. A proposition to join all denominations of Ohio in delegated temperance convention was discussed. Dr. Speer, of Philadelphia, is speaking on education

Monroe.

CLOSE OF THE COUNTY FAIR.

MONROE, Oct. 9.—The County Fair closed yesterday. It was decidedly the most successful ever held in the county. Napoleon Young, the pedestrian, walked one-half mile in three minutes and six seconds, against D. Beaubien's pacer going one mile, winning the race.

The election of officers occurred at 3 o'clock P. M., most of the present incumbents being elected by acclamation, as follows:

President—Hon. Joseph M. Sterling.
Vice President—William B. McCormick.
Second Vice President—H. B. Hurd.
Third Vice President—George Spalding.
Fourth Vice President—Andrew Jackson Keeney.
Recording Secretary—Harvey A. Conant.
Corresponding Secretary—Fred A. Nims.
Treasurer—W. A. Noble.
Marshal—John Weeman.

The Executive Committee is composed of 19 members, one from each township and ward in the county.

☞ DR. SCOTT, for several years Representative in the Legislature from Warren county, having resigned for the purpose of accepting a Consulship, the Republicans found no little difficulty in agreeing upon his successor. On the thirty-fifth ballot, however, F. M. WALES was nominated.

TOLEDO SYNOD.

Surroundings of Synod—Opening Services, &c.

Correspondence Toledo BLADE.

BELLEFONTAINE, O., Oct. 9, 1874.

The Toledo Synod of the Presbyterian Church met in this pleasant town last night. It is one of four Synods named after the four chief cities of Ohio, and includes the twenty-four northwestern counties of our State. It comprises four Presbyteries, one hundred Churches, nine thousand communicants, ten thousand Sunday School children, and it is estimated, nearly a hundred thousand adherents. The other three Synods will each of them average twice the numbers and strength of that of Toledo. When Northwestern Ohio is developed, there will hardly be such inequality.

SURROUNDINGS OF SYNOD.

The Bellefontaine Church welcomes us to a beautiful new edifice, furnished and dedicated in the last twelve months. Its cost is already over $30 000. No church in the Synod outside of Toledo has struck us as more commodious and handsome. Pastor George L. Kalb has been here many years, a quaint, witty, faithful parson, a good deal in sympathy with "the olden time."

This portion of Ohio is much more than the average the "land of steady habits." I have heard just now a good story by one of our members, which illustrates this very well.

Pastor ——— was called to lead family prayers last night in the household which makes him its guest. The Bible was brought him; also, the hymn book. It was his first warning that the old custom of singing was to be observed. Each member of the family was given a hymn book. Our friend was too brave and also too proud of his musical powers to excuse himself. He selected the hymn "O, thou, my soul, bless God, the Lord," and started bravely upon the tune "Kentucky." It would not go, and he tried "Boylston." Still it would not work, for the tune, every time, ended sooner than the words. Then the family came to his assistance with old "Mear," and the common metre hymn and tune walked off together as well fitted as a newly married couple from the door of the parson who has joined them in holy bonds. That pastor intends to cultivate singing in his own family hereafter. It is a common practice in Christian homes here to observe this beautiful old-time custom every morning and night.

Bellefontaine has "Young America" spirit as well. Its court house is the most imposing structure of the class we have seen outside Cincinnati. When Toledo builds a new one, she will do well to find suggestions in this country town. The citizens say that a solid and steady growth is evident in all matters of business, education and society. They boast especially of their water, found in purity and abundance. Hence is the name *belle fontaine*.

OPENING SERVICES.

The Synod is required to listen, at opening, to a sermon from its retiring Moderator. This year it is the pastor of Westminster, Rev. Henry M. Bacon. He took the text, "Let no man despise thee." Upon this he based an extended discussion of how the ministry are to command the fullest success in the community. He dwelt upon three qualities, sincerity, earnestness and holiness. It was the best sermon we have ever heard our neighbor preach.

In finding a successor to Mr. Bacon there was a close vote. The friends of MacCashin, of Sidney, put him in nomination, and were distanced by only four votes. It is common to give this office to the four Presbyteries in turn, and the nominee of the Presbytery to whom the turn belonged was J. H. Sherrard, of Bucyrus. He will make an excellent presiding officer. Milton Gray, Esq., of Findlay, was elected temporary Clerk. The stated clerk is elected for life, or as long as he behaves well. The Synod will possess great interest, both on account of its judicial or legislative business, as its meetings and addresses. Expect further reports to-morrow. H. M. M.

DEFIANCE COUNTY FAIR.

Grand Time—Large Attendance and Numerous Exhibitors—The Racing—Firemen's Tournament.

The annual fair of the Defiance Agricultural Society, which began on Tuesday, and ended yesterday, was in every respect the largest occasion of the kind which has ever taken place in Defiance. These affairs are growing in interest each year in the county, but this year the interest seemed to have increased out of all proportion with previous one. Not only was the attendance large from every part of Defiance county, but the neighboring counties shared in this interest largely, and contributed considerable bodies of visitors to swell the attendance.

As with the attendance, so with the exhibitors. The returns are not available at present, but there is no danger in saying that the entries exceed by 50 per cent. those of last year, and the character of the articles exhibited much superior. The most noticeable improvement was in stock and fruits. The attention of Defiance county farmers is becoming more and more directed towards improvement in these departments each year the number of thoroughbred animals is increasing rapidly, and the general interest in them keeps pace with their number. It is the same with fruit. People have learned that it is cheaper to raise good fruit than poor, and they are constantly on the lookout for desirable varieties. Under these circumstances the display of these departments shows a very marked improvement in excellence each year.

The displays at the Floral Hall, and in the mechanical department were also unusually good. The taste and skill of the fair ones of Defiance county is beyond all praise, and we regret exceedingly that want of space prevents our particularizing any of the very many noteworthy objects produced by their deft fingers, and on exhibition in the Floral Hall.

Yesterday was the closing day of the fair, and the town was literally overflowed with people. The main features of the day were the trotting races, and "firemen's tournament," which was open to the entire Northwestern Ohio. Both came off with great *eclat*, and were decidedly interesting to the great concourse of spectators. The first premium in the trotting race was won by "Tom Britton," of Toledo; time, 2:44. "Surprise" of Fort Wayne received the second premium, and "Minnie" of Toledo, the third.

The firemen's tournament had entries from Tiffin, Fort Wayne, Findlay, Delphos, Defiance, etc., and the contest was entered into with great spirit. The first thing was a prize of $75, for hose companies. But one entry was made to this, the Young merica Hose Company, of Tiffin, which ran the prescribed 40 rods in 40 seconds, and carried off the prize.

Then came a race for hook and ladder companies, same distance, the ladders to be stacked at end, of course. Four entries were made: Union Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, of Tiffin; Crescent City Hook and Ladder Company No. 2, of Tiffin; Headnaughts of Findlay, and the Rescue of Delphos. The prize was $75. The Crescent City Company won in 38 seconds, the Union coming in second in 43 seconds. The Headnaughts and Rescue made a mistake in their stacking and had no time recorded.

The only entry for the prize of $50, for hand engines, was the No. 1 of Tiffin, which threw a stream 176 feet.

The steamer contest—prize $75—was entered by the "Adriatic," of Tiffin, which threw a stream 230 feet, and the Napoleon steamer, which carried off the prize by throwing 240 feet 5 inches.

In a scrub throwing the Defiance steamer threw 241 feet 5 inches; Amoskeag steamer, Fort Wayne, 219 feet.

NIGHT COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.—Hereafter the office of the Night Collector of Customs, will be in the office of STEVENS & ANDREWS, in King's block, on Water street, where Mr. JOHN H. STEVENS, who has recently been appointed to that position, will attend to the wants of vessel men.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.—The following licenses were issued by the Probate Court this week.

Emil Springer to Caroline Ehlert.
John Rappaillie to Anna Schetler.
Eugene H. Hill to Louisia M. Shattock.
Michael Jacobson to Haiche Powder.
Byron Hank to Lizzie Graves.
H. J. Becking to Margaret Batti.
Thomas Laskey to Maggie Crane.
Stephen W. Fowler to Ellen Birge.
Kirk Max to Mahala Hueiston.
John W. Toddin to Jane Keller.
Christian Schultz to Mina Gielow.

City Correspondence.

Work for Laboring Men.

EDITOR BLADE:—It is quite evident to every reflecting person, that the coming winter will be very severe on the laboring people of this country. Toledo will be no exception to this severe experience. Many industrious, willing, and hard working people have had but little to do for the entire season, and they are looking with perplexity and dread at the rapid coming of cold weather; wondering how they can possibly live through the inclement months, and keep starvation from their homes, and the dear ones of their homes. I have the profoundest sympathy for these families, and my object in writing this note is to call attention to the greatness of this want, and to suggest a partial remedy. Not long ago I was told of a certain street contract being let, and notice given that work would would begin on Monday morning. Before seven o'clock, there were over one hundred men on the ground, ready, willing, nay even begging for work, but the contractor could only use seventeen of the one hundred—the others went away sorrowfully, to seek again in other places, and in other places to be disappointed. This is only one instance of many where men at moderate, nay low wages, seek for employment and are refused. And while hundreds of men are lounging about the streets of our cities refusing to work, begging or stealing rather than laboring, there are thousands who would be only too glad of a chance to labor, if it were possible to find it. There are many vicious people in the world—made so in many instances by their own bad habits, and as idleness is the mother of crime, it is evident that the enforced idleness of many very fair men may lead them to despair, and despair may lead them to desperation, and desperation may lead them to crime, when, if they had work to do, they would support themselves and families, and save themselves and the city from untold wrong and suffering. This winter looks fearfully dark to many. Now, is there any possible remedy, or partial remedy?

I suggest that all public works that can possibly be carried on during this fall and winter be so carried on; and that our fellow citizens who are the very bone and sinew of the city, the very foundation of our prosperity and life, have work at fair wages during these days, and thus tide over this time of trial. For those in easy circumstances this may seem of little moment, but to men earning from ten to twenty shillings a day every day counts; and every dollar, when the hungry and cold ones of their families have nothing else on which to depend but the few dollars made each week, as it goes by.

The people must have bread—they must have clothing and shelter, and have these they will. And it becomes us as a city, in which sometimes there are to be vast improvements, to so wisely employ these waiting forces that the present imperative need shall be met, while the work of building sewers, opening streets &c., &c., is carried forward. And while I am interested in questions of temperance, religion, good morals, and politics, I am profoundly interested in the question of labor; and trust that some way or ways will be found to meet this want that is immediately upon us. S. G. D.

Ohio Patents.

The following patents were issued to Ohio inventors during the week ending September 15, 1874:

Automatic Grates—J. A. Treat, Tallmadge.
Metallic Roofing—M. Niles, Coshocton.
Lifting Jack—J. O. Joyce, Carlisle Station.
Harvest Rakes—P. C. Pigott, Xenia.
Railway Rails and Rolls for Rolling them—J. M. Cannel, Newark.
Scaffolds—C. M. French and J. J. McFadden, Akron.
Joints and Check Row Cards—L. L. Haworth, London.
Coal Chutes—J. W. Upson, Tallmadge.
Seed Dropper—C. W. Hauche, Springfield.
Horse Hay Rakes—M. Myers, Springfield.
Sliding Dogs—J. Slawson, Haskins.
Sewing Machines—R. H. St. Johns, Bellefontaine.
Machine for Drilling Coal—J. F. Tayler, jr., Jeddo.
Instruments for Measuring Distances—J. B. Thomas, Montgomery.

OHIO NEWS.

Two Fayette county men have imported 1,200 Missouri hogs to eat up their corn crop.

The Columbus Driving Park Association is taking steps to build a new track on which to hold their races hereafter.

Jacob Tyson, of Beverly, Washington county, cut 1156 shocks of river bottom corn in 11½ days, each one of thirty hills to the shock.

An extensive screw and tap factory at Elyra is rapidly approaching completion. It will give employment to nearly three hundred persons.

Brown, Bonnell & Co., of Youngstown, made twenty-eight thousand five hundred tons of pig metal in 1873, which was worked up in their mills, producing about twenty-five thousand tons of finished iron, nails and spikes, worth in market about two million dollars. The monthly pay-roll of the company including miners pay, is about sixty thousand dollars. They give employment to about one thousand men and boys, exclusive of the miners.

A Family of Girls with a Passion for the Trapeze.

From the Port Huron (Mich) Commercial.

About eight years ago there lived in Port Huron a man who was well known to most all of our citizens. He was a painter and photographer by profession. His children were three daughters, of more than ordinary personal attractions, whom he seemed to try to bring up as nearly as he knew how in the way they should go. He was a strict member of the Methodist Church, and endeavored to conduct the affairs of his family with all the stern rigor of discipline provided for by the doctrines of that church. Perhaps if he had been less stern things would have turned out happier, but who can judge unerringly of what would be proper management. After the departure of the family from this place, but little was heard of them. Bits of gossip came now and then, telling how the father had given up art and taken to the ministry, and how the daughters, in spite of their training, were not turning out very well. Rumors came that one of them had taken up the precarious calling of a performer on the trapeze, that she had been seen in various places acting in that capacity, but after all there were few who read from time to time in the newspapers of the breakneck performances of "The Sanyeahs," who dreamed that one of them was a Port Huron girl, and the daughter of a Methodist minister.

Last week, however, the visit of the Washington Variety Troupe to this city confirmed the stories that had been heard. On the afternoon of the day on which that delectable organization honored our city, a young lady dressed rather showily, and with jewels nashing on every finger, walked into the editorial rooms of the *Commercial* and introduced herself as the youngest of the three children who had left here eight years previously. She said her sister next older than herself was the Madame Sanyeah we had heard o', and that she was legally married to the man whose name she bore. He had been attracted by her pretty face and engaging ways and made her his wife. Then he had taught to join with him in the perilous flying trapeze performance, and she had shared his dangers until, one day in one of the most thrilling feats her nerves failed her and she fell. Her arm was shattered, and when she left the doctor's care her career as a gymnast was ended, for one arm was stiffened so that she might never use it again.

Then the younger sister had taken her place. She naively bore testimony to the peril of her calling. "It is all chance work in some of the performances," she said, "whether you catch the bar or not. No practice can make one sure of not falling, for the length and poise of the swings are changed at every place, according to the size of the room where the performance is to take place." She had only four months' experience, she said, and had had one fall, which had laid her up for many days, but she liked the business after all, and so did her sister until she was disabled.

The Austrian Polar Expedition.

Captain Weyprecht, the leader of the Austrian Polar Expedition, relates a story of his voyage. He told how they sailed from Bremen, and first encountered ice, and how they struggled and battled with it. In the autumn of 1872 they were firmly encased and frozen in. At one time they had 30 feet of ice under the keel, and were in a region of intense cold. They drifted slowly, and were perfectly helpless. No power of steam or sail or men could do any thing against the ice of the North, and they were quite at its mercy. The summer brought them no release. They made excursions with sledges, and discovered land hitherto unknown, which they christened Franz-Joseph's Land in honor of their Emperor. When L. Poyer returned to the ship from his last expedition, it was necessary to consider the question of abandoning the Tegethoff. The ship was firmly blocked in ice, and was lurching so much that it became necessary to shore her up with spars. There was no prospect of an escape, and no prospect that by remaining longer they could accomplish more, besides a loss of the ship was quite probable in the crushing and heaving of the ice, or if they should happen in the winter, the destruction of the entire party was inevitable. So it was decided to return to Europe, and on the 20th of last May they left the ship with the boats drawn on sledges. The way was terrible. They had to break down hummocks with axes and picks, so as to make a road for the sledges, and there were frequently days, when they did not make a nautical mile in 24 hours. Sometimes they could not stand, and were forced to crawl over a rough way, and as they approached the broken water they found thin ice which would not support them, standing, and where they were again forced to crawl. Several days after leaving the ship, part of them returned to get a smaller boat, they found everything safe in the vessel and Capt. Weyprecht thinks it not impossible that she may yet be recovered.—Through the broken water, they made their way with many hardships, and at last reached open water. Once on the sea they made the best of their way eastward, rowing by relays at the rate of 40 miles a day. They were picked up by a Russian fishing smack, and treated with every kindness. Lieut. Preyer spoke of his discovery of Franz Joseph Land, which he describes as very rough with a reddish gray beach, showing the snow and with mountains of various heights, up to 3,000 to 4 000 feet.

Do Dogs Perspire?

It is frequently urged as an argument against the ordinary method of muzzling dogs, that it closes the mouth, and thereby prevents perspiration, which, in the dog, is said to take place only through the mouth. This, according to *Land and Water*, is an error; perspiration going on through the skin as in other animals. The idea of perspiratory glands in the tongue is characterized as absurd, these organs being only found in the dog's skin, which is abundantly supplied with them. The real cruelty of the close or strap muzzle is, that it hinders free *respiration*, rather than free perspiration.—*From Popular Science Monthly for October.*

Prof. Tyndall and Popular Science.

Now, it is intelligible that during the seventy years since this state of things has arisen, and under so much more favorable external conditions, the English public have educated their lecturers, and the lecturers their public, much better than has hitherto been the case in Germany. The Royal Institution has had among its professors two men of the first rank, Sir Humphrey Davy and Faraday, who have co-operated to that end. At present Professor Tyndall is held in peculiarly high esteem, both in England in the United States, on account of his talent for popular expositions of scientific subjects. Any one who is conscious within himself of the gift and the power of working in a particular direction for the mental development of humanity, has usually a pleasure in such activity, and is ready to devote to it a good share of his time and his energies. This is especially the case with Prof. Tyndall. He has, therefore, remained true to his post at the Royal Institution, though other honorable posts have been offered him. But it would be quite an erroneous conception to think of him merely as the able, popular lecturer; for the greater part of his activity has always been given to scientific investigation, and we owe to him a series of (in part) highly-original and remarkable researches and discoveries in physics and physical chemistry.—*Prof. Helmholtz, in Popular Science Monthly for October.*

Who Invented the Aquarium?

The credit of inventing the aquarium proper has generally been given to Madame Power, before alluded to, who, in the year 1832 and thereabouts, while studying the marine animals on the coast of Sicily, brought into use the "water-cage" to facilitate her investigations. But Mr. W. Alford Lloyd, the present Curator of the Crystal Palace Aquarium, London, who is one of the highest authorities on the subject, contradicts that view. In an article published in *Science Gossip* several years ago, he says that the introduction into the "wate-cage" of "plants *for the avowed purpose stated before hand*, of preserving the purity of the sea-water, and of sustaining the animals in health, is due to Mrs. Thynne, who experimented in London, in 1846, on living madrepores." Madame Power, it appears was in the habit of changing the water in her cages. It would seem therefore, that while to Madame Power belongs the credit of furnishing the clue to the scientific value of the aquarium, to Mrs. Thynne belongs that of inventing the aquarium itself.—*From Popular Science Monthly for October.*

Hadn't Heard of the Beecher-Tilton Affair.

There is now and then a happy man or woman who has not heard of the Beecher scandal. Max Adeler discovered one the other day, in the person of one Dobbs, a retired Justice of the Peace.

"I thought," says Max, "that I would go around and see how the Brooklyn scandal struck him, in the hope that he might throw some light upon it." The following conversation ensued:

"Mr. Dobbs, I called to ascertain what you thought of the Beecher case."

"What's that?"

"Why the Beecher-Tilton trouble. I want to know what you think about it."

"The Beecher Tilton trouble? Beecher? Tilton? What've they bin doin'?"

"Why, you've certainly heard about the great scandal they're having up there in Brooklyn, and I called to ascer—"

"Don't know nothin' about it my son. Has the newspapers had anything referrin' to it?"

This is the whole of the conversation. "Have the newspapers had anything referring to it?" Implacable Jupiter! and this happy old man lives in sight of a newspaper office.

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MANSFIELD GOLDDUST is a Blood Bay with black points, and was foaled in May, 1868. He stands 16 hands high, is well Muscled, very Stylish and Symmetrical in form with fine trotting action. He took the FIRST PREMIUM at two years old, over all others in Kentucky. Took the First Premium at the Ohio State Fair in 1872, over 18 Stallions of all ages, and has taken the First Premium wherever exhibited since he was two years old, being SIX FIRST PREMIUMS IN ALL.
PEDIGREE.
MANSFIELD GOLDDUST was sired by L. L. Dorsey's Golddust, he by Vermont Morgan, he by Gifford Morgan, he by Woodbury Morgan and he by the original, or Justin Morgan, he by True Briton, he by Morton's Traveler, (imported,) he by the celebrated English Eclipse, he by King Herod, he by Blank, he by Old Cade. King Herod was by Tartar, his dam Cyprus, by Blaze, by Flying Childers. Vermont Morgan's dam was the Chase Mare, sister to Hill's Black Hawk, by Sherman Morgan. Barnard's Morgan's dam was Old Bonaparte, he by Buiruah, he by Justin Morgan. Golddust's dam was by the imported Arabian horse Zileadie.
MANSFIELD GOLDDUST'S dam was by the thorough-bred horse, Red Tiger, he by Sir Clinton, he by Sir Charles, he by Sir Archie. Red Tiger's dam was a thorough bred mare by Old Grey Eagle.
Of the colts of Golddust's get, Rolla has trotted under saddle in 2:22; in harness in 2:27; Rossa in harness, at 3 years old, in 2:35. Zilcadie won second money in 5 year old stakes at Buffalo, in 1872, in 2:27; and Fluty won the 4 year old stakes at the same time and place in 2:32. Lucille Golddust has a record of 2:26, whilst Robby Golddust won the 5 year old stakes at Chicago, in 1871, over all others, and the 4 year old Zilcadie distanced the field at the same time and place, and winning at Kalamazoo, Michigan, the same fall. These are a few of the many fast colts sired by Dorsey's Golddust.
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LOCKE & JONES.

PROPOSALS FOR BEEF.

LUCAS COUNTY INFIRMARY FARM, October 7th, 1874.

PROPOSALS will be received up to November 5th, 1874, for furnishing Lucas County Infirmary with (8,000 lbs) eight thousand pounds of good Beef Quarters, not to weigh less than (100 lbs) one hundred pounds each. Beef to be delivered from November 20th to December 1st, 1874.

Seal up bids and direct them to Directors of Lucas County Infirmary, care of John Shull, Superintendent.

By order of Directors.
C. A. CRANE, Managing Director.

ROAD NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be presented to the Commissioners of Lucas County, Ohio, at their regular session in December, 1874, asking for the location of a County Road, commencing at the present southerly terminus of County Road No. 422 on the W. ½ N. W. ¼ of Section 31, T. 9, S. R. 7 E., and thence South or nearly South across said Section 31 to the Dorr street road, so called; then commenced again at said Dorr street road about 32 rods East of the point where said road No. 422 continued strikes Dorr street road; thence South on or near the line between the lands of Darius Mills and Jasper Goodrich, in the N. W. ¼ of Section 6, Town 3, U. S. R. to the South line of said ¼ Section; thence East about 9 rods, and thence South to South line of Section 6, and there terminate.

DARIUS MILLS,
WILLIAM RICHARDS,
Principal Petitioners.

Toledo, October 6th, 1874.

J. F. PRICE. A. MACKINTOSH. A. E. LANG.
PRICE, MCINTOSH & LANG,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
Office No. 4, King & Colburn's Block,
The undersigned respectfully announce that they have purchased the Abstract Books of J. W. White, County Recorder. The books are complete and accurate in every particular, and we are prepared to furnish upon moderate terms, legal opinions of, and abstracts of title to county and city lands.

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OCTOBER.

BY D. M. JORDAN.

Oh, haunting dreams of a sweet summer dead!
Ye bring me heart-aches in your whispers low;
Echoes of song I may not hear again,
Voices whose tones were silent long ago;
Visions of orchards crowned with bridal bloom,
Where apple blossoms scent the air of May,
And from the sleeping hillside comes the sound
Of sweet voiced children at their happy play.

There is a low, sad rustle in the air,
Among the yellow banners of the corn;
The faded sunflower droops her heavy head,
The garden border of its wealth is shorn;
A subtle stillness broods o'er all the scene,
The benediction of the year is come:
The sheaves are garnered from the fading field.
The husbandman has sung the "Harvest Home,"

In faded meadows where the partridge trills
His clear, loud song to call his wandering mate,
The streams are shallow and the grasses brown,
Where scarlet poppies flecked the field but late.
There is a whisper in the falling stream,
A sigh through all the aisles of forest trees,
A tremulous vibration in the songs
The wild birds pour upon the evening breeze.

The sweet dead days will come to us no more,
New summers may bring harvests of delight,
Fair days may dawn with eyes of splendid hue—
They cannot shine so infinitely bright
As the sweet, vanished hours that we have lost;
Or are they only garnered safe and sure,
To wait for us in some far, future world,
Where summers shall eternally endure?

The rustling leaves drop softly at my feet,
Warm airs caress my cheeks with loving kiss,
No chill of autumn shivers in the air,
Yet something indefinitely I miss.
Oh! summer sweet, if never more on earth
I may rejoice in all your beauty rare,
I cannot say farewell, for we shall meet
Where you will bloom more infinitely fair.

The Texas Cattle Disease.

Has this much dreaded disease made appearance in the Northern States, and are we henceforth to be constantly liable to its invasions? These questions have a practical bearing upon the live stock interest of the country, and are worthy of the attention of every owner of cattle in the North and West. It has been claimed by high authorities, that the Texas cattle disease never breeds about the tide waters of the Gulf, and consequently, that it could not appear at the North, unless it was brought here by cattle from the South, which were already infected with it. These writers have supposed that there was no danger from this disease at the North or West, except such as was caused by the importation of cattle from the South, and that the disease could be entirely prevented, except in its original field of operations, by stopping the importing of cattle from that section.

For a while facts seemed to sustain this theory. But there were gradual developments which led thinking men to doubt its accuracy. In his lectures to the Senior class, last spring, Professor Cressy, of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, advanced the idea that this disease may, under peculiar circumstances favorable for its development, be generated as an enzoodic disease anywhere. In support of this theory, he mentioned the fact that the localities to which many diseases were formerly supposed to be indigenous, are not now the only places in which they are generated. Among human kind, the cholera was once supposed to originate only in India, but now it may be engendered in any filthy city in the world. Yellow fever once originated only at the South, but now it appears in other parts of the country. Fever and ague was once a purely Western disease, but in wet seasons it is now common at the East. And what is true in this respect concerning the disease of men, is also true in respect to those which are confined to the lower animals. Rinderpest, or the Russian cattle plague, for a long time was generated nowhere except on the steppe lands of Russia, and pleuropneumonia was strictly confined to Holland, but now there is no doubt that these diseases originate in other parts of the world.

From these facts, the Professor was led to conclude that the geographical limits of disease are variable, and that those which are unknown in any given section, except as they are imported from other localities, may, in the course of time and under favorable circumstances, be developed there instead of being merely spread by contagion. And recent developments in New England indicate that this view was correct. The outbreak of a fatal disease among a lot of steers in Connecticut, a disease in which the symptoms, time of sickness, and *post mortem* appearances, are almost identical with the Texas disease, goes far to sustain this theory. There seems little doubt that the disease which was manifested in Connecticut was generated there, and that it is the real Texas disease, appearing in an enzoootic form. There is hardly a possibility that the cattle affected were ever exposed to the contagion of the Texas disease. Yet they were sick, and many of them died, and in their sickness and death presented the strongest evidence that the Texas cattle disease has appeared in New England, and is henceforth liable to break out in any section of country in which circumstances are favorable to its production. And it should warn stock owners everywhere to avoid all those things which tend to produce disease, and when a malignant or unknown disease appears, to separate at once the sick from the well, and do all that can be done to prevent its spreading.—*Corr. National Live Stock Journal.*

Horse Influenza.

The influenza or epizootic disease, spread over the whole country in 1872-73, and has recurred in many places since. The following from the *Agricultural Gazette*, gives the English view of this disease and the mode of treatment:

The type of influenza which exists at present is the catarrhal, with a tendency to irritation of the bronchial tubes. There is nothing remarkable about the affection to the non-professional eye, and it is worth while to note that the amateur veterinarian is likely to make grave mistakes by dealing with the disease as if it were ordinary catarrh, with simple fevers for which active treatment is sometimes employed with success. Influenza differs from common cold in respect of the peculiar debility which always attends even the mildest attack. A horse may have a bad cold, and yet eat and drink, and even, for a time, work as usual; but a slight attack of influenza causes an amount of prostration which is altogether disproportioned to the severity of the disease. Indeed, loss of appetite, dullness, and a staggering gait are among the first signs of the affection. Swelling of the eyelids often follows, and then a soft cough, with discharge from the eyes and nostrils, complete the list of symptoms which are patent to the unprofessional observer. The scientific veterinarian will distinguish further a rise of internal temperature, increase in the number of respirations, and a mixed red and yellow tint on the visible mucous membranes. In some seasons the specialty of the disease has been derangement of the liver, inducing a species of jaundice, and giving rise to the term bilious fever; at other times the stomach and intestines suffer, and the term gastro-enteritis has been used to distinguish the affection. On several occasions the majority of the animals attacked have suffered from swellings of the joints, with heat and pain, which could only be ascribed to rheumatism; and more than once we noticed a tendency to the formation of large abscesses in different parts of the body, as one of the features of the disease. In short, under the convenient term influenza are included several apparently dissimilar maladies, which agree, however in the one characteristic, viz: the extreme debility which attends them in all stages.

In popular phrase, influenza may be defined as a low form of catarrhal fever, associated with derangement of the respiratory and digestive organs, and attended with prostration of the vital powers.

Whether influenza is, or is not, contagious, is a question which has been much discussed and is still open. According to general belief, "nothing is more catching than a cold," and to this extent we may admit that influenza is contagious, but evidence of the existence of true contagion is wanting; animals which have been in contact with those which were at the time suffering from the disease, have escaped, while others not so exposed, have been attacked, often without warning. Sometimes only a few animals in a stud are attacked; at others the disease "runs through the stable," with a rapidity which suggests the almost simultaneous action of the cause of the disease on all the affected subjects, and negatives the idea of transmission of virus from one to another. A period of incubation precedes the development of the insinctive symptoms of contagious affections; but in influenza, no such period has been observed; on the contrary, the attack is so sudden that the worst symptoms of the disease are commonly exhibited at the outset. It is desirable at all times to prevent the association of diseased with healthy animals, but we see no reason to urge the necessity for any special restriction in the case of influenza.

In the matter of treatment, great care must be taken to avoid the use of active remedies; bleeding and purging, common means of reducing fever, would be fatal in influenza; even the mildest laxatives are dangerous in the irritable state of the mucous membranes, which is invariably present in this disease. From the first, diffusible stimulants are admissible; aromatic spirit of ammonia with ethers, followed by bitter infusions, are to be relied on; counter irritation, which is best applied by means of mustard plasters, should be resorted to early in the attack. If any recurrence of cough should be the sign for stimulating the throat, and if signs of bronchial irritation present themselves, mustard should be applied to the chest or sides without delay. Influenza is not a fatal disease, if properly treated, but great loss may be occasioned by the injudicious use of remedies at the commencement. Pending the arrival of a competent veterinary, it may seem best to do something, but it may be accepted as a fact that to do nothing is better than to do the wrong thing, in the treatment of influenza.

Salt For Animals.

It is well known that herbivorous animals are fond of common salt, and this is as true of wild animals as those domesticated by man. Carnivorous animals, on the other hand, either have no liking for salt, or show a positive aversion to it. Cats, for example, will rarely touch salt meat. This difference is not easily explained. The blood of both classes of animals contains a certain amount of soda salts, but the quantity of soda in a vegetable diet is not necessarily less than in one of the flesh. A German experimenter, Herr Bunge, has been the first to suggest a plausible solution of the enigma. A vegetable diet furnishes twice as much potash, in proportion to its soda, as a flesh diet does, and it occurred to him that a greater supply of potash must be attended with a greater waste of soda. To test this theory experimentally, he put himself upon a perfectly uniform diet of beef, bread, butter, sugar and a small quantity of salt. When, by daily analysis of the urine, he found that the quantity of soda and potash excreted became constant, he proceeded to take such a dose of potash salts during the day as would raise the amount of potash in his diet to a level with that daily consumed by a herbivorous animal. The result was an immediate excretion of chloride of sodium in the urine, the amount being at once increased three-fold. Much potash was, of course, also passed. The experiment was repeated at various times, employing different salts potash, but always with a similar result, a dose of potash in every case producing an immediate excretion of soda. Bunge believes that this tendency of potash to produce a greater waste of soda in the system, is the cause of the desire shown by herbivorous animals for common salt. Their vegetable diet is generally very rich in potash, and they instinctively seek an additional supply of soda. Soda does not seem to be an essential ingredient of plants, but it is certainly indispensable in the animal economy. In the muscle, and in the blood corpuscles, potash is an essential constituent; but in the fluid portion of the blood, potash is actually injurious, and if injected even in small doses, produce death. Soda salts, on the other hand, can be injected with safety, and their presence in the blood is essential to the continuation of vital processes.—*Journal of Chemistry*

The Wild Sheep of California.

We condense the following from the *Overland Monthly*:

In spring and summer, the males form separate bands. They are usually met in small flocks, numbering from three to twenty, feeding along the edges of glacier meadows, or resting among the cattle-like crags of lofty summits; and, whether feeding or resting, or scaling wild cliffs for pleasure, their noble forms, the very embodiment of muscular beauty, never fail to strike the beholder with liveliest admiration. Their resting-places seem to be chosen with reference to sunshine and wide outlook, and, most of all, to safety from the attacks of wolves. Their feeding-grounds are among the most beautiful of the wild Sierra gardens, bright with daisies and gentians, and mats of blooming shrubs. The wild sheep eats little besides the spicy leaves and shoots of the various shrubs and bushes, perhaps relishing both their taste and beauty. When winter storms fall, decking their summer pastures in the lavish bloom of snow, then, like the blue-birds and robins, our brave sheep gather and go to warmer climates, usually descending the eastern flank of the range to the narrow, birch-filled gorges that open into the sage plains, where snow never falls to any great depth, the elevation above the sea being about from 5,000 to 7,000 feet. Here they sojourn until spring-sunshine unlocks the canons and warm the pastures of their glorious Alps.

In the months of June and July they bring forth their young, in the most solitary and inaccessible crags, far above the nest of the eagle. I have frequently come upon the beds of the ewes and lambs at an elevation of from 12,000 to 13,000 feet above sea level. These beds consist simply of an oval-shaped hollow, pawed out among loose, disintegrating rock chips and sand, upon some sunny spot commanding a good lookout and partially sheltered from the winds that sweep passionately across those lofty crags almost without intermission. Such is the cradle of the little mountaineer, aloft in the sky, rocked in storms, curtained in clouds, sleeping in thin, icy air; but, wrapped in his hairy coat, cherished by a warm, strong mother, defended from the talons of the eagle and teeth of the sly coyote, the bonnie lamb grows apace. He learns to nibble the purple daisy and leaves of the white spiraea; his horns begin to shoot, and ere summer is done he is strong and agile, and goes forth with the flock, shepherded by the same divine love that tends the more helpless human lamb in its warm cradle by the fireside.

Horses Suffer by Bad Roads.

We are grumbling about our roads and surveyors. The roads are miserable, and our system of making and repairing them is miserable too, but we do not realize how much we are losing by continuing to use them in their present condition. The annual wear and tear of horses, carriages and harness is enormous, but on smooth, hard and level roads, is very much less. Supposing a horse can pull on a level road 1,000 pounds, on a road rising one foot to the hundred he could pull but 900 pounds. If it rises two in a hundred, 810 pounds; two and a half feet, 720 pounds; four feet, 520 pounds; five feet, 400 pounds; and if the rise were ten feet in a hundred, he could pull but 350 pounds, or only one-quarter the load he could draw on a level road. Then, again the condition of a road, whether hard and smooth, or smooth, or soft and uneven, has much to do with the amount a team can draw over it. Experiments made by Morin show that a load of 9,000 pounds will require a tractive force of 1,000 pounds to move it over a firm, gravel road, newly repaired. On best kind of gravel road, 810 pounds. On broken stone road in good condition, 166⅔ pounds; on good pavement, 118⅛ pounds. According to the above calculations, in the first case it would require eight horses to do the work which one could do in the latter case. So if both roads were level, and we had 200 bushels of potatoes to carry to market, we could draw them on the best paved road with one horse, while on the newly repaired gravel road we should need eight horses, and if the rise were ten feet in a hundred, we should require thirty-two horses to draw the same load.—*N. E. Far.*

Milk as well as Beef.

During a recent discussion at a meeting of English breeders, on the management of Short-horn cattle, the chairman said: "One great fault of Short-horn feeding had been that they had looked too much to beef and too little to milk. He had been grieved to see a Short-horn heifer unable to bring up her calf, and to require an inferior animal to be used.—Mr. Thomas Bates, and other breeders, used to boast about the milk as well as the beef producing qualities of their animals, but this is not so now. The object of the early breeders of Short-horns was not to have fashionable herds, but animals in the best condition. The miners and artisans would not buy those great lumps of fat, but as prime mutton and beef as could be had. What the farmer now wanted was the class of stock fit to bring into market as early as possible, and which would bring the greatest profit. What was wanted was to produce two year old bullocks as prime as they were at four years." Our own breeders would do well to give heed to the above observations; for too many of them, especially at the West, have latterly greatly neglected the milking qualities of their short horns, paying almost exclusive attention to them for beef. We have repeatedly seen the first prizes at our cattle shows awarded to cows that had but two or three serviceable teats, and to others whose udders and teats were so small they could not produce half milk enough to bring up a calf. It was not thus with the early short horns—they were almost universally good milkers.—*Ed.*

GOSSIP.

A family of original cremationists—Barn 'ems.

Charles Sumner's estate has been appraised and is valued at $134,958.

The Ohio Wesleyan Female College at Delaware, Ohio, is full to overflowing.

Which are the four most cupulent letters in the alphabet?—O. B. C. T. (obesity.)

A Nebraska man speaks of the Platte as not being navigable, even for a light draft duck.

Washington made it a rule in his household never to permit any one to speak of sickness, death, or calamity.

A Yankee wanted the Bridge of Sighs pointed out to him, then offered to bet that America had several bridges twice the size

An Island woman put vitrol on her scalp to remove dandruff, and says it was the dandruffiest experiment she ever tried.

Gladly to greet the sunbeam's kiss,
The rose with beauty glows;
Quickly to meet your tender glance
My warm blood comes and goes.

Add Ran College, Texas is located at Thorp's Springs, Hood County. It has over sixty pupils, most of whom are from other states.

Some one wrote to Horace Greeley inquiring if guano was good to put on potatoes. He said it might do for those whose tastes had become vitiated with tobacco and rum, but he preferred gravy and butter.

Philologists who find the ten lost tribes of Israel in the North American Indians are requested to note the resemblance between "Succoth," the Jewish harvest festival, and "Succotash," the Indian harvest dish.

A Romance of the Orange Groves.

The New Orleans *Times* tells a very interesting but pathetic story of the life of an orange planter named Landman. Thirty years ago he came into possession, as a squatter, of the Island of Cheniere on the Gulf Coast. He was at that time very young and full of enterprise. By hard labor, year after year, he succeeded in raising one of the largest and finest orange orchards in Louisiana, although he worked alone for years. After a time he married and took his wife to the island, and for years they enjoyed one of the happiest of homes. Children were born to them, and their work was remunerative, so that they laid up a handsome sum. Then sickness came, and, one by one, all the family died until the father was left alone again. Brooding upon his troubles, he fancied that the spirits of the dead were about him, and soon became an ardent believer in Spiritualism. At this point some greedy land speculators discovered that the he had no valid title to his land, and set about in the Courts to dispossess the old man of his island home. He would not retain counsel, but relied upon the spirits to help him manage his case. Of course there could be but one issue to the case. There was practically no defence at all. His spirit friends did not help him. He lost his home where he had lived for thirty years, and where his wife and children were buried. When the judge announced his finding and decree, the poor old man arose in Court and his sole reply was: "Please your Honor, there is no redress for me in earthly courts; I therefore appeal my cause to the higher courts of the third Heaven." This is an appeal which can not and will not be set aside. His compensation will come.

The St. Louis *Republican* is responsible for the story that a widow in Western Missouri, daughter of a former mound railroad officer, repairs to the tomb of her husband every evening at sunset, enters the vault and seats herself in a chair formerly used by the departed, where she remains an hour, and she has done this with scarcely an intermission for two years, since her husband's death.

At Troy, N. Y., Oct. 6 M. J. Townsend was nominated for Congress by the Republicans.

THE INDIANS.

Report of the Society of Friends on the Condition of the Indians in the Southwest—White Men to Blame for Many of the Depredations Committed.

At Richmond, Ind., Oct. 6th, the following was presented to the Indiana Yearly Meeting of Friends, in session there, and enthusiastically endorsed:

Our annual meeting was held as usual on the 10th of last month, at the office of the Superintendent in Lawrence, Kansas, at which we had an opportunity of meeting most of our agents, and a considerable number of teachers connected with Indian affairs. We also met in Philadelphia on the 4th of the last month, and on the 7th of last month we were called together at Lawrence to consider subjects connected with the war-like disposition manifested by a portion of Indians in our Southwest Agencies. Various members of the committee have visited many of the Agencies under our care, and besides encouragement thus given to workers, we feel that we have derived much benefit from personal observations of these members, by which our views of the present condition, difficulties and necessities of work has been matured. The several yearly meetings of the Friends of the United States are requested to forward to Chas. F. Coffin, our Treasurer, at Richmond, and their respective quotas, of $4,000, for the use of the committee during the current year.

Very interesting replies have been received from our agents to the inquiry, "what are the greatest obstacles to Indian civilization?" Among these causes, the most prominent seem to be, first, the prejudice which has been intensified by general treatment received by them from white men; second, strong adhesion to traditions and customs of their forefathers, which they regard as of a sacred character; third, with some of the tribes, roving habits prevent a regular application of civilization.

5. Superstition or unenlightened religiousness. In reference to this cause, one of the agents writes: "I am convinced that all Indians believe in the power and Divinity of the Creator. Many of the best minds among them are so deeply imbued with religious subjects as to render them, in the absence of an outward revelation, fanatical and speculative as to the real design of their creation and life, whilst through Jesus Christ, there is yet within them such a desire for greater knowledge of this, to them, mysterious being, such a longing to bring themselves into closer communion with him for the purpose of obtaining spiritual and temporal happiness, that they are led, in absence of true knowledge, to believe in dreams as prophesies and in mysterious, and to us meaningless, forms, as a proper method of worshipping him, hence at their dances and feasts, what seems to us gluttony and barbarism, to them is but a religious ceremony. They are just as much confirmed in their religious belief as we are in ours, and to despise their delusions, requires patience, continued effort, and great care not to introduce to them religious subjects except so far as they can appreciate them. It is also exceedingly important to bring them in contact with those whose lives are a constant proof of the blessed result of Christian faith. In two of our southwestern agencies, violations of intercourse laws by white men have become increasingly prolific. Organized bands of horse thieves have done an extensive business in raiding on the stock of Indian hunters in open defiance of law and the promises of the government to the Indians. Thousands of buffalo have been slaughtered on their reservations, whiskey peddlers have plied their wicked vocation, and the combined influence of of those classes of trespassers has at last provoked the Indians to retaliation, so that considerable numbers of them have determined to drive from their reservations all white persons not lawfully resident thereon. They rightly consider it the duty of agents, as officers of the government, to practice their rights, and justly complain because this protection is not afforded. It is impossible, however, for our agents to afford this protection unless they call upon the military arm of the government. This they have hesitated to do lest they should seem to be trampling under foot an important testimony of the society. The extension of white settlements to the borders of the Indian Territory has greatly increased. Numbers of lawless men in that section and non-enforcement of law on the reservation, conveys an invitation to this class to select this as a field of operations. We have attempted to arrange for the enforcement of law by other parties, so as to leave our agents free to attend to other parts of their work. We are still laboring for this purpose, but feel that unless speedily successful, we shall be brought to a point in which we must encourage our agents to enforce the law by such means as the Government provides for that purpose."

The balance of the report recommends a strict adherence to moral and religious views in the enlightenment of the Indians, and that without it the power to do them good will be greatly impaired.

A dispatch received at Washington says that seven young Kiowas, headed by the famous chief, Big Tree, and 12 Cheyennes, headed by White Horse, came into the Agency near Fort Sill, a few days ago, and made professions of friendship. Big Tree said he belonged to Santanta's band, numbering about 120, and camped 30 miles from the Agency, and that they wanted to come and remain there instead of going to Fort Sill. General Neill regarded the whole party as suspicious, and made them prisoners of war, but let two squaws go back to invite the rest of the Kiowas to surrender. It is generally thought that Santanta will stampede when he hears of the fate of Big Tree and his party.

A special to the Globe from Topeka, Kansas, says: Advices to the 26th ult. have been received here from Gen. Miles' Indian expedition. Heavy rains and lack of sufficient transportation are reported as retarding active operations. Trains are kept constantly going to and from Fort Dodge, a distance of over 200 miles, from whence all supplies have to be forwarded by wagon over rough and difficult roads. No Indians have been encountered since the attack on the Callahan train on the 10th ult., and the scouts report them all headed in the direction of the Staked Plains. General Davidson, with nine companies of troops, effected a junction with Gen. Miles on the 20th ult.

He marched from Fort Hill up the Wichita and the north fork of Red river, and met no Indians on the route. There are now three columns within supporting distance of each other operating against the Indians. They are commanded by Generals Miles, General Davidson and Colonel Price. Nothing has been heard from McKenzie, who is advancing from the south, nor from Buell, who is coming across from New Mexico.

A scouting party from Fort Wallace, operating on the north fork of Smoky Hill River, in western Kansas, discovered on Saturday last the bodies of three men and a woman, murdered by the Indians. The parties killed were from Blue Ridge, Georgia. They were immigrants, seeking a location. The woman's head was crushed, and all the bodies more or less mutilated.

Within the last two weeks eleven persons have been killed by the Indians in western and southwestern Kansas, and several others are missing, who are supposed to have met the same fate.

THE SOUTH.

Address of the White Leaguers—Explanation of the Conference Agreement.

The following is the address, explanatory of the Conference agreement:

"When the Conservative people of Louisiana in convention assembled at Baton Rouge, determined with remarkable unanimity to participate in this political campaign, it did not occur to them that in so doing they might by indirection give any color of recognition to usurpation. The Radical leaders and managers felt this spontaneous movement of the masses and they were not slow in discerning the schemes and in keeping up with the artfully contrived machinery of the registration and election laws, in order to frustrate the result. It became evident that a fair and honest registration and election was again out of the question. When application was made by the Conservatives for an equal representation on boards of registration this application was unhesitatingly rejected, but as a matter of grace de facto the Governor proposed that five names from each ward of New Orleans should be submitted to him by the Conservatives, with the promise that if any of the persons indicated were suitable, a nomination as Clerk of Registration would be tendered to him, otherwise an outsider, giving what he considered proper guarantees, would be appointed. As this was a barren promise, a mere shift, the interview then ended. Not discouraged, however, at having to cope with such fearful odds, and with organized frauds staring them in the face, the Conservatives still adhered to their original purpose, determined to redouble their vigilance to ferret out, expose and defeat all fraudulent machinations. In the meantime the feelings of the people had been running high; taxation imposed by the usurpatory government amounting to confiscation had been and was being inexorably enforced. Police juries, even in the recently overflowed districts, had been criminally engaged in swelling local taxes beyond the possibility of compliance on the part of owners of property. Peculations and corruption were rife throughout the entire State. A standing army of Metropolitans organized to oversawe the people, when not policeing the city of New Orleans, were occasionally invading rural parishes with all the paraphernalia of war to enforce, not the decrees of the Court, but mere edicts and executive orders, and, to cap the climax, the usurping government appeared constantly engaged in inciting hostilities between blacks and whites, for the nefarious purpose of reaping political advantages, even at the expense of both races. The colored people had been craftily led to form themselves into secret societies, properly known as the Black League. Arms had been, and were being furnished to them, and they were incited to a feeling of race hostility, although in reality they had nothing to fear from the whites whose feelings and interests prompted them, on the contrary, to cultivate mutual relations of amity. Under such untoward events, it became a matter of prudence on the part of the Conservatives to organize White Leagues for their own protection. Should necessity arrive that a citizen has the right to purchase and bear arms, it would be an indisputable proposition, and yet the de facto Governor presumed to question this right. Nay, he boldly attempted to disarm the white people. The result was the 14th of September, 1874. That memorable day has convinced the colored people that they have nothing to fear from their white fellow citizens. It has opened the eyes of the people of the Union to the impossibility of a war of races under our civilization. That day is an era in the history of the reconstruction of Southern States. The President has reinstated in power the Kellogg Government, but in the light of these events, the oft repeated assertions that Louisiana had acquiesced in the usurpation, are effectually disproved. The dispersion of the Metropolitan Brigade, the only militia known in this State, and the collapse of the State Government at the touch of an outraged people, have taught the usurper that misrule must have some limits—Hence the Presidential proclamation was no sooner heralded than he managed to inaugurate conferences to adjust the troubles. A Committee of Conference selected by him met a similar Committee selected by Governor McEnery and Lieutenant-Governor Penn.

Every Louisianian should exercise and enforce his electoral privilege to make good the oft-repeated declaration that the majority of voters of this State are in favor of an honest, pure and stable government of the State.

R. H. MARR, President.
ALBERT VOORHIES, Vice Pres.
C. G. DILL and W. J. BUDDENDORF, Secretaries.

Reply of Governor Kellogg to the Address of the White Leaguers.

The following letter is in reference to the address of the Conservative Committee, which was telegraphed hence last evening:

STATE OF LOUISIANA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 7.

Hon. R. H. Marr, Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee:

SIR: I have just read with surprise and regret the address of the Committee of which you are Chairman. The occasion of your address is the announcement of our acquiescence in the proposition with regard to the method of holding the coming election recently agreed at the conference of the Republican State Central Committee, and by your Committee. I ask you to contrast the manner and spirit in which this proposition has been received and acted upon by these Commissioners respectively. The Republican Committee, actuated by a spirit which was naturally supposed to inspire such measures of adjustment, refrained from any allusion to the recent occurrences in the city and State, and abstained from any denunciation of their political opponents. In your address you take occasion to recapitulate the old charges of oppression and corruption brought against the Republican party, and the present State government notwithstanding. The uncontradicted and incontrovertible statements in my published address of the 30th ult., show that the present government is not responsible for either the present State debt or taxation, but has reduced both; and also show that for most of the debt and taxation of both State and city, the Democratic party are directly accountable. You complain that the police juries of parishes are swelling the taxes, but you fail to state that the taxes are largest in some of the strongest Democratic parishes. You assert as a reason for the recent disturbances, that we have been engaged in inciting hostilities between whites and blacks, and that arms had been and men were being furnished the latter. This I emphatically deny, and challenge you to produce any proof to sustain the assertion. On the other hand, you are fully aware that large quantities of arms have been shipped to this State for the purpose of arming the whites against the blacks, with a view not only to intimidate colored people, but also to overthrow the authorities of the State. But perhaps the most extraordinary statement in your address is the following:

"Hence, the Presidential proclamation was no sooner heralded, but I (referring to myself) managed to inaugurate conferences to adjust the troubles. A Committee of the Conference, selected by him, met a similar Committee selected by Gov. McEnery and Lieu. Gov Penn."

No groundless is this statement that is not for a moment believe that those who represented your party in the Committee of Conference, were consulted before this publication was made. I was not present when a Committee from your side first called on Mr. Packard and others at the Custom House, directly after the events of the 14th of September, though I was much gratified at the prospect which the conferences so held, secured to the offer of a fair registration, and of an election uninfluenced by violence, intimidation and fraud. This I have from the first desired and still earnestly wish to see. I took part for a few moments, by invitation, at two or three of the discussions entered into with this object in view, but the statement that I managed to inaugurate conferences is entirely untrue, as is also the assertion that I selected the Committee who acted in behalf of the Republican party. I refrain from saying more on this point, except that I and my friends will faithfully carry out the terms of the agreement we have entered into. It is my desire to remind you was strictly confined to matters of registration, and I trust your party, who virtually assume the responsibility of the violence and intimidation heretofore existing in the State, will carry out your part of the agreement by suppressing the same.

In your address I perceive you say we merely pledge ourselves to lend our aid and influence to preserve order, provided the agreement is in its spirit fairly executed in all respects. In a formal protest, signed on the 28th of September, your representative said: "The Committee representing the Conservative People's party, pledge themselves to cause all violence and intimidations, if any exist, to cease throughout the State, and to assist the constituted authorities in maintaining peace, and insuring a strictly fair and impartial registration and election." Permit me to say in conclusion, that the whole tenor of your address which assumes toward the Republican party a tone of superiority and acrimony, ill becomes the subject or the occasion.

Very respectfully,
WM. P. KELLOGG

General Sheridan has been notified by the Secretary of War, if he could spare a regiment from his command, to send it South for service in that section. Applications are being made constantly from Alabama, Tennessee and Louisiana for troops. The Secretary says: "If I were required to comply with all the applications received, it would be necessary to largely increase the forces of the army."

The Thirteenth Infantry have been ordered from Omaha to the Department of the South. Orders were issued to the different District Commanders to get the companies into the railroad trains without delay.

Colonel De Blanc says the statements concerning affairs in St. Martins, published in certain papers on the 6th inst., purporting to be based on dispatches, is utterly false. Neither at the time nor since the arrival of troops, have the citizens been under arms. In a part of the parish all are quietly gathering their crops.

The above refers to reports published to the effect that a large body of armed men with three pieces of artillery, under command of General De Blanc were encamped at Breaux bridge.

The Advisory Board held a stormy session on the 7th, lasting five or six hours. Mr. Packard introduced a resolution stating that the White Leaguers were still being organized and armed, and calling for their disbandment. This resolution was rejected, and the following offered by C. A. Burke was adopted:

WHEREAS, It has been reported to the Advisory Board, that an armed organization has recently been drilling in the streets of New Orleans, and the effect of such demonstration in any part of the State is calculated to create apprehension of indimidation in the minds of the colored people of the State, and the continuance of such demonstrations would be in violation of the true spirit and intention of the agreement creating the Advisory Board, be it

Resolved, That the Advisory Board declare the absolute necessity and propriety of preventing such demonstration and requesting such immediate action as will relieve all citizens from apprehensions that would in any way interfere with a free, full and fair registration and election.

The Conservatives of New Orleans are greatly excited by fears that Governor Kellogg will sign a bill passed by the Legislature last winter, providing a new charter for the city, and giving the appointment to him of all city officers from the Mayor down. Under a decision of the Supreme Court of Louisiana the Governor can hold a bill passed at one session of the Legislature until its next annual meeting, without either vetoing or approving it, for a period of nearly eight months. It has charged that the Governor has held this bill in suspense over the heads of the people and the municipal government. The biennial election for Mayor and Administrators takes place on the 2d of November next, and the candidates have just been nominated by the Conservatives for those positions. They claim that the city is Conservative by a large majority, and that their ticket will be elected unless the Governor interferes. Under the decision above referred to, the Governor may sign the new charter bill, even after the election.

The First English Song Set to Music.

The following old English poem is said to have been the first English song ever set to music. It was written about the year 1300, and first discovered in one of the Harleain manuscripts, now in the British museum:

APPROACH OF SUMMER.

Summer is i-comen in,
Lhude sing cuccu;
Groweth fed and bloweth med,
And springeth the wod nu.
Sing cuccu.

Awe bleteth after lamb,
Lhouth after calve cu;
Bulluck sterteth, buck verteth,
Murie sing, cuccu;
Cuccu, cuccu;
Wel singes thu cuccu
Ne swik thou naver nu.
Sing cuccu nu
Sing cuccu.

The following is a literal modern prose version: Summer is coming. Loudly sing cuckoo! Groweth feed and bloweth meed, and springeth the wood now. Ewe bleateth after lamb, loweth cow after calf; bullock starteth, buck verteth—i. e., barboreth among the ferns; merrily sing cuckoo! Well, singest thou, cuckoo. Nor cease to sing now. Sing, cuckoo, now, sing, cuckoo!

Colonel Thomas M. Gunter has been re-nominated by the Democrats of the Fourth District of Arkansas for Congress.

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THE WEEKLY BLADE.

D. R. LOCKE. J. P. JONES.

LOCKE & JONES, Proprietors.

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The Campaign of 1874.

The campaign of the coming autumn promises to be one of unusual interest and importance. Congressmen are to be elected throughout the country to fill seats in the Forty-fourth Congress. The questions of Currency, Cheap Transportation, and Farmers' Rights are to be met and passed upon, and other issues of paramount interest are to be decided.

THE WEEKLY BLADE

will devote especial attention to all the prominent issues of the fall campaign, while it will continue to go on improving and perfecting all other departments of general interest. In order to do our share toward Republican success everywhere, and to place the BLADE in every family, we will send it

FOUR MONTHS FOR FIFTY CENTS,

with an *extra copy* to any one sending us a club of SIX. Remember that for the campaign, under this offer, any club agent can get

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A NEW OFFER.

WHEREAS, with the September number the AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL will begin a new volume, and with the improvements it has recently undergone and those now in contemplation, it promises to be the MOST VALUABLE as well as the CHEAPEST agricultural monthly published,

NOW, THEREFORE,

In order that it may be placed in the hands of every family in the land; to every NEW subscriber sending us SEVENTY-FIVE cents, we will mail the June, July and August numbers FREE.

This offer will remain good until the first of November for all new subscriptions beginning with volume five of the JOURNAL.

THE CONTEST IN MASSACHUSETTS.

The Republicans of Massachusetts have nominated Governor TALBOT as their standard-bearer. This will result in a lively contest in that State. Last winter, the Legislature passed a bill providing for the regulation and restriction of the liquor traffic by a stringent license system. Governor TALBOT vetoed the bill and the Legislature could not pass it over his veto. The Boston *Globe* declares that the nomination of TALBOT will cause the campaign to be fought on the license question, with little regard to political lines. This seems probable, and the Old Bay State will be agitated from now until the election in a manner almost without precedent. The contest will be watched with no little interest by the whole country.

A GOOD WORD.

The Hiawatha (KAN.) *Dispatch* in speaking of the FARM JOURNAL, says:

The AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL published by Locke & Jones, Toledo, Ohio, at the very low price of 75 cents a year, is one of the best agricultural papers which comes to our office. It is full of practical information for the farmer, mechanic and home circle. Send and get a specimen copy free, and see how you like it.

Or, what is better, send seventy-five cents prior to November first and receive the JOURNAL *three months free*, and a full year's subscription beside. The JOURNAL, under this special offer, affords the cheapest agricultural reading in the country.

☞ "I SHALL SUBSCRIBE for the BLADE again this fall," writes JAMES WAREHAM, of Richland, O. "I do not see how I could please myself better."

THE WEEK.

A Washington dispatch states that the redemption of National Bank notes will not be resumed until the 20th inst., the Treasurer desiring to so perfect his arrangements that when the work is again resumed, it will not necessarily be suspended until completed.—The Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims has adjourned till Nov. 9th. Much is yet to be done in the way of perfecting the rules under which the cases are to be tried, although the cases themselves have all been prepared.—Gen. SHERIDAN informs the Secretary of War, that in response to his order he has sent the 13th United States Infantry into the South, for such duty as may be necessary.—Postmaster General JEWELL, in a recent correspondence with the President of the Erie Railway Company, expressed in the most unqualified terms, his objection to the interposition of claim agents in the settlement of the debts made by government. It now seems probable that the cases of disputed compensation for railway mail service are likely to be amicably adjusted. President SCOTT of the Pennsylvania Central, Postmaster JEWELL and Gen BANGS held a conference on the 8th inst., which may be regarded as tending strongly toward a settlement.—A later examination into the affairs of the Freedmen's Savings Bank has developed that there with be a loss in the final settlement of between $300,000 to $400 000, though of this amount, it is thought that possibly seventy-five per cent. may be recovered if sufficient time is allowed.

The National Convention of Woolgrowers, held at Boston last week, brought out a large attendance of wool growers from all parts of the country. A rather significant feature of their action was the adoption of a resolution opposing the proposed reciprocity treaty with Canada as prejudicial to the interests of the country.—In Lewiston, Me., the cotton mills are now running on half time, and others in the East will follow.—The Catholic Temperance Societies of Boston made a grand parade on the 10th inst., which was supplemented by similar demonstrations in various parts of the country.—The National Episcopal Convention has been in session during the past week, and we devote considerable space to its proceedings, as well as those of other religious bodies.

The Total Abstinence Union of the United States met in Chicago on the 8th inst., and in our news columns will be found a full report of the proceedings.—The Chicago Exposition closed on Saturday night, showing the net receipts during the whole period to have been $120,000. The difficulty between the National Board of Underwriters and the people of Chicago is likely to be adjusted through the instrumentality of Gen. SHALER, of New York, who will visit the former city for the purpose of reorganizing the fire department. It is understood that the present Fire Marshal will retain his present position, SHALER acting as General Director, etc.—We are obliged to go to press at such an hour as precludes the possibility of returns from the various State elections held in Ohio and other States on the 13th. But so far as we can judge, indications show that the Republican party will hold its own in the States involved, if it does not materially increase the majorities of last year.

Affairs in the South continue quiet, but there are fears that it is only the quiet which precedes another storm. It is intimated on good authority that the white leaguers do not intend to preserve their compact regarding the coming elections, and their bold and arrogant bearing remains unchanged. A number of arrests have been made by the U. S. authorities, but these have been accomplished under the protection of armed forces. KELLOGG'S position at New Orleans is maintained in the same way, and were the troops withdrawn it is safe to say he could not remain at the head of the Government for twenty-four hours.

The President's interview with the Indians, the speech of Secretary DELANO at Mt. Vernon, O., a full synopsis of foreign news, and other matters of general interest will be found elsewhere, and to those columns we refer the reader for a further summary of the news of the week.

GOOD WORK.

Mr. J. T. FICKAS, of Newburg, Ind., an old friend and reader of the BLADE, thought he would like to do something for its circulation. Accordingly he sends us a letter containing a list of new subscribers, saying, "Yesterday afternoon, *in an hour*, I procured these seven names. I shall expect to send you another club in a few days." This is only one of many instances that we might quote. It is not difficult to obtain subscribers for such publications as the BLAD

☞ "A lady who is an excellent judge of what constitutes a good family paper, writes: "We find the BLADE an excellent paper and would be glad to see it in many homes in this neighborhood. Will send you the names of several persons to whom you can send specimen copies, and I think, certainly they will be pleased with it too." We are under obligations for the list of names, and hope others of our friends will follow her example.

☞ The CZAR OF RUSSIA is said to have written a very sympathizing letter to DON CARLOS in answer to one of the latter, thanking the CZAR for his refusal to recognize the Spanish Republic. Undoubtedly all the crowned heads of Europe would prefer monarchical to republican rule in Spain, nevertheless Carlism appears none the more successful on that account.

☞ LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY contains forty-eight pages of solid reading matter in each number, and in quality it is fully equal to the four dollar magazines. If you feel as though the times were too hard to justify your spending four dollars for a magazine this coming year, send us *one dollar*, and we will send you LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY for a year. We are sure that it cannot fail to please you.

CHINA AND THE TELEGRAPH.

We are in receipt of a copy of the Foo Chow *Herald* of Aug. 13th, which contains an announcement of peculiar significance. The negotiations for the construction of a telegraphic line between Foo Chow and Amoy have been finally settled, and the Great Northern Telegraph Company, having arranged the details through their Chief Electrician, Mr. V. HOFFMEYER, are busily engaged in completing all the preliminaries necessary to the immediate construction of the line, a distance of one hundred and eighty miles. The importance of this concession of the Chinese Government for the laying of the first telegraph line ever built upon Chinese territory, can hardly be over-estimated. The credit of procuring this concession from the Viceroy of Foo Chow is very largely due to Mr. M. M. DELANO, the able U. S. Consul at that port, an achievement all the more marked in its results when it is known that for eight or ten years past representatives of many other foreign powers have labored unsuccessfully to attain a like result. Ohio certainly has reason to be proud of the reputation and influence abroad of such representatives as the U. S. Consul at Foo Chow, and we cannot refrain from congratulating him heartily upon the part he has thus taken in bringing the Great Empire more fully into the light of modern civilization.

"The Great Northern Company" is a Danish organization, which already has cable between Hong Kong and Shanghai, up the Sea of Japan, along the Corean coast to Vladivostock in Russia, where it connects with the overland Russian line to St. Petersburg. Foo Chow is thus placed in direct telegraphic communication with the rest of the world, and in the event of a war with Japan, the new line will be a valuable aid to the Chinese government. That this consideration, which was ably presented by Mr. DELANO, was largely influential in the action of the Viceroy there can scarcely be a doubt. Our readers will remember that Formosa, the Chinese dependency of Foo Chow, which has been the source of the recent trouble with Japan, lies immediately opposite Amoy, and the Viceroy can thus keep constantly informed of the movements of his own and his enemies, forces. Who shall say that the world does not move?

THE VACANT IOWA BISHOPRIC

As much interest now centers about the vacant Protestant Episcopal Bishopric of Iowa, as was recently manifested in that of Illinois, the same difficulties being apparent in selecting a successor to the late Bishop LEE as were presented in finding the right person to wear the mantle of Bishop WHITEHOUSE. According to the ecclesiastical law governing the matter, the election can not take place until Christmas, and in the meantime a most active and energetic canvas is in progress between rival candidates and their friends to obtain the position of future incumbent for the sacred office, very similar to a political one, except that it is conducted with more dignity and circumspection. In two respects, however, the Iowa contest differs from that which has so recently closed in Illinois. First, the future Bishop must be a low churchman, as ritualism is very unpopular in the entire State, and second, he must be a man so devoted to his calling, that an impoverished exchequer will not cause him to lose courage and faint by the wayside. The diocese is poor and can afford barely enough salary to maintain the necessary expenses of the position, while the price of whatever dignity is thought requisite must be met by the private means of the incumbent. Therefore, whichever one of the aspiring candidates becomes successful, must bring to bear a large amount of self-sacrifice to his position, which is by no means a sinecure, but as arduous as it is onerous. Among those most prominent at this time for the Bishopric are Rev. Dr. HUNTINGTON, of Massachusetts, Rev. G. W. WATSON, of Christ's Church, Burlington, and Rev. Dr. GOODHUE, of Trinity Church.

☞ REMEMBER that until November 1st, new subscribers can get the AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL *fifteen months* for only seventy-five cents. Address LOCKE & JONES, Publishers, Toledo, O.

☞ YOUNG LADIES, you who feel as though nature had slighted you in some important particular, read the "Aunt Carrie Letters" in the FARM JOURNAL. They contain valuable hints for beautifying the complexion, teeth, hair, and are filled with valuable toilet recipes such as are not found in any single volume ever published. Each number of the JOURNAL contains one of these letters.

☞ LES PHANTY, the son of a Turkish banker, was arrested for larceny last week in New York, having feloniously appropriated the sum of $32. He is described as a respectable looking young man of twenty-five, who is well educated and conversant with several European languages, and took the money from a fellow lodger, expecting to return it when his remittances arrived from Constantinople. He seems to feel the degradation of his position keenly, and excited so much sympathy that he received as light a punishment from the Court as possible, being sentenced to imprisonment for 30 days, at the expiration of which time it was hoped his expected remittances would arrive.

☞ Prussia is disposed to back up the practice of dueling. The Prussian Court authorizes the settlement of difficulties among army officers, in certain cases, and under certain restrictions, in that manner. This has been found necessary to keep alive the *esprit de corps* and a nice sense of honor among the officers. To prevent the abuse of this license, every challenge must be submitted to a court of honor, and, if allowed, the officers of the court shall preside over the affair on the field and see that the etiquette of the duello be punctiliously observed. This, it is believed, will prevent duels for trivial offences, and at the same time check the domineering spirit of the professional duelist.

A VALUABLE NAUTICAL INVENTION.

England claims credit for the discovery of a very valuable nautical invention, consisting of "an automatic engine governor," whose mission is to regulate the motion of the steamer's propeller, and to prevent injury to the ship from needless straining of machinery. Its safety is said to lie in the principle that prevention is better than cure, and as all large passenger steamers are liable to great straining of their machinery in heavy storms, this invention claims to be an anticipative prevention against shipwreck. It consists of a pneumatic air chamber, which communicates with the sea through a sea-valve, and with the throttle valve of the engine, and acting somewhat after the principle of the Westinghouse air-brake on steam cars when the train is broken. This pneumatic governor, so simple and instantaneous in its operation, cuts off the steam from the engines by the transference of pressure the instant a heavy sea begins to lift the screw out of the water. The adjustment is such that when or before the propeller is raised out of the resisting medium, and before acceleration can ensue, the throttle has served its purpose and the shaft been relieved from all tension. Nothing could be simpler and more summary in its working, and scarcely any invention could afford greater safety, comfort and economy to all steam vessels employing the screw. Aside from these benefits, the inventors claim that great economy in fuel is one of its results, as well as protection to steamers from the natural wear and tear of the sea, and far greater security to life and property.

PERSEVERANCE

There is no doubt that the best plan of life insurance is that which gives the best results possible to be given to the person insured. Of a thousand men who are insured upon the ordinary plan, and a thousand who are insured upon the Tontine plan, it will be found after a lapse of years that a majority of the Tontine policies are in force, while many of the ordinary policies have been given up.—Such a fact shows that the Tontine plan answers the objects of life insurance, develops its purpose, produces its results more surely than the other plan, because it tends to keep the lives of men insured!

How does it do this? By responding to the universal desire of men to better themselves; by stimulating their enthusiasm for gaining a competency. For, consider this, that the insured man not only loses his insurance, but loses all the accumulations upon his policy if he does not adhere to it to the end of the Tontine period. This adhering to it through all circumstances, this resolute perseverance in accomplishing a duty, is a lesson he learns from the Tontine system alone. It says to him, year after year, "Don't give up your insurance contract? It may be that times are hard; but if it is hard to pay a life insurance premium from your income now, how much harder will it be for your family when the support you are now affording them is cut off by death? If you stop paying the premium you will not only lose your insurance, but you will lose the valuable accumulations on your policy. If you cannot afford to throw these away, hold on to the contract?

He holds on to it; and when a friend beckons him aside, and tempts him with the secret of a wonderful speculation—a short cut to wealthy independance, he says "No!" and uses his money to pay the Tontine premium. Should poverty knock at his door, he is willing that many things should go out to it before he will give up the money necessary to pay the Tontine premium. In this he is consistent with duty, because there is no other way in which he can so surely get a large value for his money, and at the same time attain the results desired by life insurance. For, if he dies, he is insured, and if he lives he is doubly insured!

☞ Russia and England favor the return of Schleswig-Holstein to Denmark, believing that the territory is hers by right. They further advocate the demolition of the forts of Alsen and Duppel, and recommend that Denmark be declared neutral.

☞ C. W. BETTERLY, Waterton, Penn., wants everybody to take the BLADE, for he thinks it is the best weekly published. We must remind friend BETTERLY that the day of the millenium is yet too far off to warrant us in cherishing the hope of having all the United States on our subscription books, though we are determined to have a large part of them.

☞ The Woman's Medical College of Philadelphia, has opened its Fall term under very favorable auspices, and is finding itself so cramped for room, that large additions to the buildings now occupied by it are being erected, where the best opportunities will be afforded to those women who desire to make medicine their profession, or to receive instruction in anatomy, physiology, chemistry and microscopy.

☞ The way men put off important matters to the last moment is one of the curious things in nature. The fifth Concert in aid of the Public Library of Kentucky, was advertised to take place July 31st. The day after August 1st, Governor Thomas E. Bramlette, manager, at Louisville, received over $50,000 for tickets. Had the drawing taken place at that time, the Governor would have had to send the money back, but as the Concert was postponed to November 30th, it was all right with them. We presume that on the first day of December next, the day after the Concert, thousands of dollars will be received, one day too late, for there will be no further postponement. This money might just as well have been sent a week before, as when it was.

Viewed from the stand point of economy, the New Elastic Truss is a remarkable invention. The industry of thousands has been saved to society by its use. It affords instant relief; is worn night and day with comfort; retains the rupture absolutely without any exception and at all times, and should not be removed during the few weeks necessary to effect a permanent cure. Sold low. Very durable. This Truss is sent by mail to all parts of the country by the Elastic Truss Co., No. 683 Broadway, N. Y. City. Full descriptive circulars sent free on application.

CONVENTIONS.

EPISCOPAL CONVENTION NEW YORK.

On Wednesday Bishop Selwyn, of England, preached a sermon, from the 15th chapter of Acts, 28th verse. The offertory sentences were said by Bishop Lee. The prayer for the whole state of Christ's Church was offered by Bishop Lee, of Delaware. The major exhortation was recited by Right Rev. William Mercer Greene, Bishop of Mississippi, and the minor exhortation by Right Rev. Thos. Atkins, Bishop of North Carolina. The Confession was recited by Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., LL. D., Bishop of New York. The past Communion was said by Right Rev. Thomas Clark, Bishop of Rhode Island. The benediction was pronounced by Right Rev. Samuel A. McCrosky, Bishop of Michigan.

At the close of the communion service, the convention was called to order by the Secretary, Rev. Dr. Perry, who requested the delegates to send in their credentials, and the calling of the roll followed. It was resolved to elect a President for the meeting. Rev. James Craig, D. D., of Kentucky, was elected to that office. He took the chair, and said he thanked them with all his heart for this renewed expression of confidence. He accepted the duty. They had come together to remove obstructions in the path of the Church so far as they could. He was sure they would do their duties faithfully with the holy spirit aiding them. Rev. William Stevens Perry was elected Secretary. A message was received from the House of Bishops announcing they had organized by electing Rev. Henry C. Potter, D. D. of this city, as Secretary. A long discussion ensued over the rules which should govern the Convention. This question was suspended, and a motion adopted that a Committee of two be appointed to proceed to the House of Bishops and inform them that this body was organized and ready to proceed to business. Rev. Dr. Burgess, of Massachusetts, and Hill Burgwen, Esq., of Pittsburg, were appointed as such Committee. When the subject was returned to, the old rules were adopted to govern the Convention until they were amended. A cable dispatch was received from the Church Congress now assembled at Brighton, England, sending greeting and hoping that these meetings would cement the bond of union much closer between both churches. A committee was appointed to return a suitable reply. The Convention then adjourned.

The applications of Bishop Seymour, of Illinois, and Bishop Wells, of Wisconsin, for election to the house of Bishops was referred to that body. A memorial was received from the Diocese of Wisconsin, asking the Convention to take steps to secure an English version of the Nicene Creed which would correspond as nearly as possible to the original text. It was referred to the Committee on Prayer Books. A memorial was also received from the Diocese of California, petitioning that their Diocese should be divided, as it was much too large for one Bishop to visit. It was referred to the Committee on Canons.

Resolutions expressing gratification at the presence of the Bishops of Lockfield, Montreal and Quebec, were then adopted, as were also resolutions inviting members of the Orthodox Greek Church to seats in the body. The rules to govern the Convention were discussed at length, the old rules being taken up section by section and amended or not, as the case required. The selection of rules was suspended to enable the Secretary to announce that the annual meeting of the Indian Commissioners would take place at St. Ann's Church, at three o'clock in the afternoon. The chair appointed Dr Buck, Dr. Vinton, Chief Justice Waite and Mr. Race a committee to tender thanks to the Bishop of Litchfield for his sermon yesterday, after which a recess was taken.

After recess a memorial from Texas, asking that the Diocese be divided was referred to the Committee on Canons. It was announced that the hour of noon tomorrow would be the time for hearing the memorial and addresses from the delegation from Canada. A memorial from the Diocese of New Jersey requesting the division of that Diocese was referred to the Committee on the Admission of New Dioceses. It was resolved that the sessions of the body be held from 10 in the morning until 4 in the afternoon, with half an hour for recess. A communication was read from the House of Bishops announcing that the Bishops of Indiana, Minor, and Central New York had been appointed a Committee to make a suitable response to the telegram received yesterday from the Church Congress, sitting at Brighton, England, and that this Committee had decided on the following answer to be sent:

The General Convention reciprocate the greeting of the Church Congress, and prays for the unity of the whole Church in the faith of our Lord Jesus.

BISHOP OF INDIANA, Ch'n.

The consideration of rules to govern the Convention during its session were then taken up and discussed until the hour of adjournment.

At the session of the Episcopal Convention, Friday, Mr. Parrington, N. J. declared that at the convention held at Baltimore, the secret sessions had been of so unsatisfactory a character that he had resolved never to give his sanction at least for that body to go into secret session. The question was still under discussion when the hour for recess arrived.

After recess the guests from England and Canada were ushered into the chapel. They were received by the delegates to the convention, who rose to their feet on their entrance. They were introduced separately by President Craik, and each delivered a brief address. The first person presented was Right Rev. Bishop of Lutchfield, England, who read three addresses from the Archdeaconates of his Diocese. The Most Reverend, the Lord Bishop of Montreal, was next presented. He said he admired the American Church for the great strides it was making, and its progressive movements. He remembered the time when there was but one Episcopate in the diocese, and how they had increased fifty-fold. He envoked the divine blessing on the Convention, and hoped the Lord would help the brethren at their deliberations. The Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Kingston expressed thanks to the members of the Convention for the invitation extended to him. The Right Rev. Bishop of Quebec, the Missionary Bishop of Zanzibar, Deacon Fuller, of Canada, Archdeacon Balch and others, were introduced and delivered brief addresses. A communication was read from the House of Bishops, stating that they had received the representatives from England and Canada, and had appointed a committee consisting of the Bishops of Ohio and Western New York, to consider a plan for a better understanding between the churches of England, Canada and America. This body concurred in the action of the House of Bishops, and a Committee consisting of Rev. Drs. Meade, Vinton, Rudder, and Messrs. Ruggles and Fish were appointed to act in conjunction with the committee from the House of Bishops. The consideration of the House sitting with closed doors was then taken up, and a substitute was offered by Gov. Stevenson, of Kentucky, providing that when the confirmation of any Bishop or Missionary was to be made, then the Convention should sit with closed doors. The resolution as amended was carried. The Convention then adjourned.

The Same Executive Committee of the Independent Temperance party, have withdrawn the nomination of Judge Groo and Dr. Sutton, and decided to accept the regular State Prohibition ticket, headed by Myron H. Clark.

At the Saturday's proceedings of the convention, Rev. Mr. Lewis, of Maryland, introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, (the House of Bishops concurring), That the following canon of Ritual uniformity be enacted:

SECTION 1. The elevation of elements in the Holy Communion in such a manner as to expose them to the view of the people as objects toward which adoration is to be made in or after the prayer of consecration or in the act of administering to or from the communicants, bowings, crossings, genuflexions, prostrations, reverences, bowing down upon or kissing the Lord's table, and kneeling, except as allowed, provided for or directed by the Rubric or Canon, and any gesture, posture or act implying sacadoration, and any ceremony not prescribed as part of the order for administration of the Lord's Supper or Holy Communion, likewise the use at any administration of Holy Communion of any hymns, prayers, collects, epistles or gospels, other than those appointed in the authorized form of the Church are hereby forbidden.

SEC. 2. In all matters pertaining to public worship, of the Church, to the arrangement and appointments of the Holy Table, and in everything connected with the Ritual, in the performance of Divine service, the admonition of the judgment of the Bishops of any diocese, given in writing, shall be regarded as binding, to be followed and obeyed by every minister of that diocese.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Canons. A long memorial from the diocese of Virginia was referred to the same Committee. Revs. Benedict and Rudder were appointed a special committee on the publication of the Hymenial, to enquire whether the instructions of the last general convention in regard to the publication were carried out. The resolution was adopted. The chairman read a note from the Lord Bishop of Litchfield, conveying a message by cable from the Congress at Brigton, England, inviting the American Bishops and Clergy to attend the next British Congress at Stoke in 1875. It was resolved to send a proper reply. A motion that the Committee on Canons inquire into the expediency of so amending the canons as to provide that the testimonials of the Bishop elect, be sent to several Bishops and the Diocesan Convention, was referred to the Committee on Canons. A resolution instructing the Committee on Standard Prayer-books to insert in all [illegible] tions of that book, the Colon, [illegible] cal Clarise in the Psalter, as appointed by the Church of England, was referred to the Committee on Prayer-books. Rev. Dr. Gidney, of Minnesota, submitted a resolution directing the Committee on Amendments of the Constitution to inquire into the expediency of appointing a joint Committee to devise a provincial system for this Church. Adopted. The Treasurer of the General Convention shall annually assess and collect from each diocese a certain sum for each clergyman connected therewith, and pay over the same in quarterly instalments to the presiding Bishop as his salary.

At the religious services Saturday A. M. of the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church the congregation was not as large as usual, owing to a heavy rain.

The Committee on the Consecration of Bishops reported that they had examined the papers in the cases of the Right Revs. Edward R. Wells, Bishop elect of the Diocese of Wisconsin, and George F. Seymour, Bishop elect of the Diocese of Illinois, and they had found that all the rules and canons had been complied with. They therefore submitted the customary resolutions, declaring that the committee approve the testimonials of these persons, and proceed to sign the proper certificates to be forwarded to the House of Bishops. The report was placed on the calendar to be taken up in its order for action.

The committee which had been appointed to collect funds for churches in Chicago that suffered by the fire, reported having collected $50,714, which, with the exception of $2,184, retained for the Church of Ascension, had all been distributed among the churches. Clothing and other necessaries had also been distributed, of which no mention has been made in the report. Memorials from the diocese of Missouri, Mississippi, Minnesota and Vermont with regard to the Nicene Creed was referred to the Committee on Prayer Book.

Memorials from Pittsburgh and Texas, asking the Convention to take steps for the establishment of a Court of Appeals, were referred to the Committee on Amendments to the Constitution, to inquire if any changes were necessary in the Constitution to create a Court of Appeals.

The Committee on Canons asked and it was agreed to, that the matters relating to California and Texas be referred to the Committee on Amendments to the Constitution.

The Episcopal Church Congress held an evening session at Association Hall. Rev. W. D. Wilson read a paper on the Christian relations of capital and labor. The chairman read a telegram from the Brighton Church Council, England, returning greeting. Rev. Dr. E. A. Washburne read a paper on the relation of this church to other Christian bodies. He thought when Catholic revivalism had sunk below the horizon they would have a better idea of Christian principles. A paper on the same subject was read by Rev. E. C. Porter, of Wisconsin. This Church, he said, had taken it for granted too long that it had nothing to learn from our brother Protestants. If we would help on the work of unity we must keep our eyes open for all the light, no matter from what source it may come. We are required to study the history of these organizations and see what they are all aiming at. The same subject was treated by Rev. C. J. Currie, of Pennsylvania. He said our position toward other denominations was not defined. The next speaker was Bishop Whipple, of Minnesota. When he entered the ministry, he believed the Protestant Episcopal Church was to be the New Jerusalem, coming like a bride to meet her husband, but he had been cured of this as well as other dreams. The Chairman announced that the next session of the Congress would be held in the city of Philadelphia in October next, the day and place not yet being fixed. The "Gloria in Excelsis" was sung, and the benediction pronounced. The congregation adjourned.

The general convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church resumed its session this morning. The part of the church reserved for the public was crowded, mainly with women. At the conclusion of the religious services the curtain was dropped in front of the church to improve the accoustic properties of the building.

President Craik, of Louisiana, called the business meeting to order, when several resolutions, including one recommending the division of the Diocese of New Jersey, were discussed, but no definite action was taken. A discussion of the rules to govern the Convention was then resumed. Rule 17, with regard to the body sitting in secret session, while the nomination for Missionary Bishop was under consideration, was first taken up and elicited a warm and earnest discussion, in which most of the delegates took part. President Craik left the chair and took part in the debate, urging that during the transaction of this business the sessions should be held with closed doors. Other members presented their views against this measure in strong terms, declaring that nothing could happen with which the public might not become acquainted. The public were interested in the election of these Bishops. The only men they thought to be elected by the measure were the timid men, and these had no cause to be timid. None of the candidates should be afraid to have their characters and fitness for office criticised in the fair and open light of day.

At New York, Oct. 12, the General Convention of the Episcopal Church resumed business. Immediately after the religious services, Mr. Wells offered a communication from the Missionary Bishop of Niobrara, certifying that from the missionary jurisdiction of Niobrara, Rev Samuel D. Howeran had been appointed clerical delegate, and Henry Wandixum, a full blooded Dacotah Indian, lay delegate of the Convention. Mr. Wells gave a brief review of the mission fields of Amona, Dacotah, or Sioux Indians.

After a short address by Samuel D. Ruggles, upon the joy of receiving the Indian delegate, Mr. Wandixum was introduced and cordially welcomed. He said he never thought he would be a delegate to this body, but was very thankful for the favor shown him. His tribe was very poor, and he never thought they would be lifted up and made members of this church; although weak, they felt they had been lifted up and strength infused in them by this reception. When he returned to his friends he would tell them of his reception, and they would be very glad. His tribe had been involved in darkness, but, thanks to the church, now saw light.

A message from the House of Bishops informed the House of Deputies, that the House of Clerical and Lay Delegates concurring, they had adopted resolutions consulting to and ratifying the formation of a new Diocese in Ohio, to be composed of that portion lying south of the line running along the south line of Mercer, Shelby, Logan, Union, Marion, Monroe, Knox, Coshocton, Tuscarawas, Harrison and Jefferson counties. Another message was read ratifying the formation of a new Diocese in Michigan, to be composed of the counties of Branch, St. Joseph, Cass, Berrien, Van Buren, Kalamazoo, Calhoun, Eaton, Barry, Ottawa, Kent, Allegan, Ionia, Montcalm, Muskegon, Oceania, Mavaja, Mesosta, Isabella, Clare, Oscola, Lake Muson, Manisteo, Wexford, Missaukee, Kalcasks, Grank Traverse, Bursie, Leebenaw, Antrim, Charterex and Emmett. A resolution was offered by Rev. Mr. Harris of Louisiana, asking that the committee on canons be requested to make inquiries and report whether any canon prescribing what shall or shall not be done in ritual could be enacted by this convention without violation of article 8 of the constitution. Referred to committee on canons.

AMERICAN CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The quadrennial meeting of the American Christian Association is now in session at Stanfordville, New York. Between 200 and 300 delegates are in attendance from all parts of the United States and Canadas. The session opened on the 7th inst., and reports were received from the Sabbath School Department, and the Ministerial Life Assurance Association, and this morning from the Publishing Department. They show these interests to be in a flourishing condition.

On Wednesday afternoon a new building of the Christian Biblical Institute for the training school of the denomination was dedicated. It is located at Stanfordville, and the building was erected by the Hon. David Clark at his own expense, and presented to the Trustees.

THE CATHOLIC TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY.

The National Convention of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union met at Chicago on the 7th inst. Previous to the meeting there was a grand parade of the different Catholic Temperance Societies of the city, which made a fine display. Rev. Dr. Mullen, of the Church of the Holy Name, delivered an address of welcome.

At Chicago, October 9, the Catholic Total Abstinence Union continued its session, there having been no morning session. The Union received and considered reports of various committees and officers. Reports show a gratifying increase in the number of Catholic Temperance Societies, and of interest in the cause by the clergy. An address to Archbishop Manning, of England, expressive of gratitude for the noble stand he has taken in the temperance cause, and for the wise counsel and cheering words he has conveyed to members of the Union in this country. The report of the Treasurer shows the finances of the Union to be in a satisfactory condition.

At Chicago, October 9, the Executive Council of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union met to put into effect the legislation of the General Delegate Convention, which concluded its session there on the 8th inst. President Byrne received the following cable dispatch from Pope Pius Ninth:

"ROME, Oct. 9.

"The Sovereign Pontiff from his heart most lovingly grants the benediction asked, to you, and to all the delegates of the Catholic Union for Total Abstinence."

Cardinal Antonelli, to the invitation extended by Archbishop Purcell, a working member of the Union, through his secretary, Rev. J. C. Culligan, to head the next annual Convention in Cincinnati, accepted. An Emigration Department was ordered to be opened by the Union, to aid emigrants in finding proper homes. Rev. John Ireland, of St. Paul, Minnesota, reported the features of this plan. All correspondence on the subject should be addressed to James W. O'Brien, General Secretary of the Union at New York. Information will be furnished emigrants through the committees to be appointed in all the seaboard cities, and measures will be taken to keep emigrants from the demoralizing influence of intemperance when they first land, and to send them speedily to safe homes. After the transaction of considerable business the Council adjourned, subject to the call of the President.

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

At Rutland, Vt., Oct. 8, at the session of the American Board reports were read on various missions.

The Vermont branch of the Woman's Board of Missions held a meeting, at which addresses were made by a number of ladies, showing the affairs of the Society to be in a very flourishing condition. In the evening the Woman's Board gave a grand reception in the Congregational Church Parlor, to all the members. The Woman's and Interior Boards, and all the missionary ladies communion services were held at the Congregational, Baptist and Methodist Churches simultaneously, at 2½ o'clock P. M., at which a large number of Communicants were present. A business meeting was held at the Congregational Church. After the communion a Committee on the place and preacher for the next annual meeting reported, recommending that the next meeting be held at Chicago, and that Rev. Andrews, D. D., be preacher, and Rev. Wm. Taylor alternate. The Chair appointed a Committee of Arrangements. The Committee on officers of the ensuing year, reported the following: President, Mark Hopkins, D. D. LL. D.; Vice President, W. E. Dodge; Presidential Committee, Augustus C. Thompson, D.D., Alpheus Hardy, Abner Kingsm, Rufus Anderson, D. D., E. E. Farnsworth, Edmund R. Alden, D. D., J. Russell Bradford, Joseph S. Roper; Corresponding Secretaries, Rev. Selah B. Treat, Nathaniel D. Clark, D. D.; Recording Secretary, Rev. John O. Means, D. D.; Treasurer, Langdon T. Ward; Auditors, Hon. Thos. H. Russell, Avery Plumer, and S. H. Sears. The session convenes this morning with a prayer-meeting and farewell.

THE RESULT.

It would be folly for us to say that we are not disappointed by the result of the election in this county and Congressional District. The defeat of the Republicans in this county, was brought about by three prominent causes. The hard times, by which a large number of men are thrown out of employment, necessarily operates against the party in power. Then the temperance plank in the State platform drove from us nearly the entire German vote, and doubtless gave the Democrats many American votes. Then there was the Congressional Convention currency plank, which failed to express the views of nine-tenths of the Republican voters, and was interpreted to mean opposition to any measure calculated to afford relief from existing financial embarrassment. There were other elements operating against the party, but the above were the chief influences which tended to reduce the Republican vote in this city and county. The effort to attribute the defeat of the party in this county to the Treasury difficulties, is unreasonable, since the only candidate on the Republican ticket in the least affected by the Treasury irregularities, was the only one elected.

In the Congressional District, substantially the same causes operated against the Republicans, with the additon of a strong vote for the Prohibition candidate for Congress, and quite a large loss of votes, in Lucas, Fulton and Williams counties through the support of HURD by SHERWOOD'S friends. Last fall the Republican majority in the district was but 699, which has doubtless been more than overcome by the increase of the Prohibition vote alone.

This defeat will give new strength to the Republican party in this city and Congressional district. It can go before the people with clean hands, and without the necessity of seeming to defend wrong-doers, who have treacherously connived at the defeat of the party to which they are so greatly indebted. The Republican party may gain permanent strength from this defeat, but it cannot be secured by winking at corruption, or by striving to shield unworthy men from public condemnation. Let it plant itself squarely in favor of the measures demanded by the best interests of the people, and turn its face against the men who are its friends when they can use it for personal or corrupt purposes, or its enemies when they cannot so use it, and the people will give it their hearty support.

THE SIXTH DISTRICT.

The Democrats have gained a victory in this Congressional District, electing HURD over PRATT by quite a large majority. We have not the official vote of any county in the District except Henry, and only such partial returns as serve as a guide in estimating majorities. According to the best information now in our possession, the result seems to be about as follows:

	Pratt	Hurd
Fulton county	300	....
Henry "	.....	702
Lucas "	.....	700
Ottawa "	.....	600
Williams "	.....	200
Wood "	300	....
Total	600	2202

This would indicate a majority of about 1,700 for HURD, which may be swelled to 2,000 by the official vote, or possibly reduced to 1,500. At all events, it is sufficiently large for all practical purposes, and is a surprise to even the most sanguine supporters Mr. HURD.

OHIO CONGRESSMEN.

The election yesterday resulted in the loss of four Republican members of Congress, the Democrats gaining members in the Fourth, Sixth, Ninth and Twentieth districts. This gives that party the majority of the Congressmen from this State, which must prove of no little importance should certain possible, and many think probable, contingencies arise in connection with the election of the next President. The delegation in Congress will stand as follows:

Republicans.	Democrats.
1.	Milton Sayler.
2.	H. B. Banning.
3. J. Q. Smith.	
4.	I. A. McMahon.
5.	A. V. Rice.
6.	F. H. Hurd.
7.	S. T. Neal.
8. William Lawrence.	
9.	E. P. Poppleton.
10. Charles Foster.	
11. H. S. Fandy.	
12.	A. T. Walling.
13.	M. J. Southard.
14.	J. P. Cowan.
15. N. H. Van Vorhes.	
16. Lorenzo Danford.	
17. L. D. Woodworth.	
18. James Monroe	
19. J. A. Garfield.	
20.	H. B. Payne.

Thus, it will be seen, the Republicans will have 9 and the Democrats 11 in the next Congress, against 13 Republicans and 7 Democrats in the present Congress. This result is exceedingly unfortunate at this time. The election of men like MCMAHON and HURD, who were among the most pronounced anti-war Democrats in the State, cannot result otherwise than to encourage the White League in their rebellious acts.

FOSTER ELECTED.

The re-election of Hon. CHARLES FOSTER, in the Tenth District, is a most gratifying result. His district ranks as doubtful, and his opponent was probably the strongest Democrat in the district; yet FOSTER'S Congressional career has been so destitute of even the semblance of corruption that the people heartily take pride in having him for their Representative. The Republicans of the entire country will rejoice at his election.

Just as we go to press, we have a dispatch from Hon. CHARLES FOSTER, announcing that all the counties are heard from, and that his majority is one hundred and seventeen. Close work.

THE CUYAHOGA DISTRICT.

The defeat of Representative PARSONS in the Cleveland Congressional district is not very surprising. His record was by no means satisfactory. His opponent, HENRY B. PAYNE, is an old citizen, a fine speaker, and popular with all classes of people. His majority will probably reach 2,500. The county gave NOYES 2,601 majority last fall, and GRANT 6,418 majority in 1872.

THE JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

From present information, the two Democratic candidates for Common Pleas Judge—R. C. LUMMON and T. P. FINEFROCK—are elected by about twelve hundred majority.

THE VOTE IN LUCAS COUNTY.

The returns below contain all the intelligence of the vote received up to the time of going to press. Many of the figures given are official, and in most instances they are obtained from trustworthy sources:

	SECRETARY OF STATE.			CONGRESS.			JUDGES OF COMMON PLEAS.				PAUPER GR'D'S		CO. AUDITOR.			CO. RECORDER.			SURV'R.		COMMISSIO'R			INF. DIR.	
	Wikoff	Bell	Buchtel	Pratt	Hurd	Granger	Collins	Fennewell	Lemmon	Finefrock	For.	Ag.	Henderson	Willsteth	Trowbridge	Kountz	Lawton	Lycan	Stratton	Williams	Marston	Dowling	Farnsworth	Mallett	Van Fleet
Whitehouse	41	8	8	39	38	8	38	40	35	83			39	84	8	41	8	8	37	81	42	76	12	41	84
Providence	81	8	1	78	84	15	80	8	85	83	7	93	81	83	11	82	81	12	80	81	81	81	12	81	83
Waterville	54	82	6	58	93	6	49	55	18	93	15	86	52	92	5	92	91	6	58	92	67	79	4	54	90
Swanton	47	18	....	45	18	2	47	47	18	18	8	10	42	19	....	49	15	....	46	19	39	24	....	47	19
Monclova	111	6	....	106	68	....	104	109	71	61	20	14	103	69	....	126	49	....	110	45	57	133	....	91	82
Waynesfield	29	22	....	28	25	....	30	30	24	24	8	28	28	24	....	33	19	....	31	18	24	27	....	29	25
Maumee—																									
1st Ward	80	64	6	34	61	4	87	87	57	57	42	72	80	54	8	88	46	9	60	42	77	56	9	81	55
2d Ward	53	50	3	52	51	3	55	57	48	46	7	66	62	41	3	70	31	5	60	34	40	60	6	55	47
3d Ward	12	22	....	11	33	....	12	12	34	32	....	....	12	33	....	20	24	....	12	22	11	....	....	12	28
Springfield	82	58	....	74	65	....	77	82	65	60	20	106	75	60	....	72	65	....	75	65	59	109	....	79	82
Adams—																									
1st Precinct	50	55	1	52	56	4	55	55	57	56	60	40	62	48	1	69	43	1	52	55	46	64	2	49	62
2d Precinct	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Brown's Addition	72	38	3	70	38	3	71	72	39	38	82	7	73	36	3	67	40	3	70	40	72	37	3	71	38
Spencer	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	22	22	55	31	....	70	19	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Richfield	102	60	1	89	58	1	81	102	81	60	....	....	113	47	1	114	47	1	102	60	74	83	1	101	60
Sylvania	161	77	....	146	77	9	131	141	92	77	....	....	142	77	....	131	89	....	143	77	143	78	....	142	78
Washington	15	70	17	186	73	30	124	153	102	78	100	39	138	81	19	150	81	12	160	60	163	63	29	164	57
Oregon	119	78	....	119	76	1	118	119	78	78	....	....	111	80	....	116	80	....	119	78	107	89	....	114	83
Manhattan	111	48	....	64	88	....	112	113	47	46	26	64	114	44	....	118	40	....	107	52	117	43	....	110	46
Toledo—																									
1st Ward	390	318	1	374	334	1	396	386	320	319	252	85	321	384	2	386	301	....	44	293	426	272	2	391	312
2d Ward	450	361	5	438	373	6	441	445	363	362	82	125	401	405	5	436	348	6	488	319	409	344	5	417	379
3d Ward	610	276	12	578	407	12	576	6-2	418	375	528	158	578	403	12	548	451	12	609	290	569	388	12	604	379
4th Ward	220	648	2	204	678	4	228	219	655	643	153	125	221	654	2	422	48	2	310	490	220	645	3	226	641
5th Ward	420	741	....	385	780	....	396	419	773	750	....	....	432	742	....	631	542	....	397	699	419	749	....	419	737
6th Ward	188	195	....	126	242	....	138	132	191	200	134	86	125	207	....	129	202	....	139	197	118	208	....	134	201
7th Ward	377	360	3	343	383	3	398	6-8	367	361	271	183	314	418	2	415	294	6	482	247	378	352	3	370	360
8th Ward	197	395	9	154	402	11	165	159	396	396	170	189	182	383	8	260	287	10	288	266	167	388	12	160	392
Total	4144	4891	81	3855	4645	123	4088	4044	4685	4467	2241	1645	3972	4434	....	9144	6534	3791	108	4743	3637	814	45.0	106	3975	4404

ELECTION NEWS

The Result in Ohio.

Sixth District.

Special Dispatches to the BLADE.

OTTAWA COUNTY.

PORT CLINTON, Oct. 14, 10 o'clock A. M.—Portage township gives the Democratic State ticket 200 votes; Republican State 99; Hurd 205; Pratt 94; Lemmon 200; Finefrock 200; Collins 98; Pennewell 98.

Bay Township—Democratic State, 51; Republican State, 48; Lemmon, Finefrock and Hurd, 51 each; Collins, Pennewell and Pratt, 50 each.

Bay Township—Bell, 65; Wikoff, 20; Hurd, 65; Pratt, 20; Lemmon and Finefrock, 65; Collins and Pennewell, 20.

Hurd's majority in Benton township, 141.

HENRY COUNTY.

NAPOLEON, Oct. 14, 1 o'clock A. M.—Napoleon gives the Democratic State ticket 108 majority, and Hurd 139. The majorities for the Democratic county ticket range from 3 to 229.

Later—The official majority for Hurd in this county is 792.

OTTAWA COUNTY.

ELMORE, Oct. 14.—Hurd ran ahead of his ticket in this county. His majority will not fall short of 800. Capt. Luckey is elected Auditor by over 200. Balance of the county ticket Democratic.

Cincinnati

ELECTION RETURN.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 14.—Complete returns from Hamilton county give Wm. Bell, Dem., for Secretary of State, 4,094 majority over Wykoff; Charles S. Smart, Dem., for School Commissioner, 4,617 majority over Harvey Williams. J. Gilmore, Dem., for Judge Supreme Court, 4,615 majority over Luther Day. Geo. Rex, Dem., for Judge Supreme Court, to fill vacancy, 4,659 majority over Johnson. Arnold Green, Dem., for Clerk Supreme Court, 4,636 majority over Rodney Foos. Martin Schilder, Dem., for Board of Public Works, 4,826 majority over Rosmer. Milton Sayler, Dem., for Congress, 1st District, 4,334 majority over Green. H. B. Banning, Dem., for Congress, 2d District, 1,417 majority over Stevenson. F. Springmeier, for Sheriff, 2,373 majority. Joseph Sater, Independent Dem., for County Commissioner, 546 majority over McAvoy. P. F. Maley, Dem., for Coroner, 2,601 majority over Dunlap.

From very full returns from all parts of Ohio received during the night, it is evident that the State has gone Democratic by from ten to fifteen thousand majority. Further returns received up to nine o'clock this morning do not change the status of last night's dispatches. The indications are that the Democrats elect twelve of the twenty Congressmen. The additional Democratic Congressmen supposed to be elected are Savage in the 3d district, McMahon in the 4th, Hurd in the 6th, Poppleton in the 9th, Seney in the 10th, and Payne in the 20th.

The Enquirer editorially says: For this triumph we are indebted not alone to the Democratic party, but to the aid of men who have heretofore been its opponents. This election means opposition to the National Bank monopoly. The volume of currency should be enlarged, and a tariff for revenue only.

The Gazette says: On a platform of repudiation, inflation, anti-temperance and general cussedness, the Democratic party carried Ohio by a decided majority, and elected 11 of the 20 Congressmen.

FIRE.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 14.—A letter from Murfreesboro, Tenn., says that a fire there on the 12th destroyed Parish's saloon, loss $4,560, insured for $3,000; Roberts' grocery, loss $1,000; Central Hotel, loss $6,000; Hunt's grocery, Buchanan's saddlery, and Kerr's saloon, loss unknown. Total loss estimated at $20,000.

Columbus

ELECTION RETURNS.

COLUMBUS, Oct. 14.—Sufficient returns have been received to show, beyond doubt, that the State has gone Democratic by from 7,000 to 10,000. The Democratic State Executive Committee are positive of the election of the following Democratic Congressmen: Banning, of the First District; Sayler, of the Second; McMahon, of the Fourth; Rice, of the Fifth; Hurd, of the Sixth; Neal, of the Seventh; Vance, of the Eleventh; Walling, of the Twelfth; Southard, of the Thirteenth; Cowan, of the Fourteenth; Payne, of the Twentieth; and the probable election of Wilson in the Seventeenth, Poppleton in the Ninth, and Seney in the Tenth. The Republicans claim the election of Smith in the Third District, Lawrence in the Eighth, Foster in the Tenth, Van Vorhees in the Fifteenth, Danford in the Sixteenth, Monroe in the Eighteenth, and Garfield in the Nineteenth. If the Democrat claims are sustained by the official returns, the Democrats have gained seven Congressmen, which gives them fourteen out of twenty Congressmen from Ohio. The result exceeds the most sanguine Democratic expectations.

State at Large.

COLUMBUS, Oct. 15.—Garfield, Republican in the Nineteenth district, and Van Voorhees, Republican in the Fifteenth District, are no doubt elected to Congress. If partial returns from the Ninth and Tenth Districts can be taken as a fair index of what the full returns will be, both Robinson and Charles Foster are defeated for Congress.

THE ATLANTIC AND LAKE ERIE RAILROAD.

Suits Begun Against the Subscribers to Stock in this City.

Most of our readers recollect that in 1871 a road was projected and surveyed between this city and Pomeroy, on the Ohio River, which was intended as a feeder from the coal and mineral regions to this city, giving us coal and iron, and in return offering us a market for our grain, lumber, etc. This line was called the Atlantic & Lake Erie Railroad, and was then considered a most desirable addition to the railway facilities of our city. The aid of Toledo was solicited for the enterprise, and obtained; a subscription of $100,000 for stock, being made by a number of our public-spirited citizens. The terms of the subscription were that the payments should be made in installments of 20 per cent. each, at regular intervals, beginning with September 20th, 1871.

Part of the subscriptions were paid in full, some were partially paid, but a distrust of the ability of the managers of the Road to carry the enterprise through came over the minds of many of the subscribers to the stock, and they at last refused to pay anything more. The grounds for this refusal were that there was no immediate prospect of the Road being built, and that the officers of the Company had made misrepresentations in obtaining subscriptions. The particular misrepresentation which was most complained of was that it was stated to them that the bonds of the Road had been sold in New York, and the produce thereof would be sufficient to iron the Road. This the subscribers claim was not true.

The officers of the company reply to these assertions that they never said the bonds were sold, but that they were negotiated, and would have been taken but for the panic of last year, which interfered with the financial ability of the purchasers. They claim that the bonds were sold without any stipulations or drawbacks; and as to their intentions of building the road, they show that the most part of it is graded now; that it is all graded between here and Bucyrus, with the exception of the three miles nearest this city, that the ironing has already commenced from New Lexington to the South, and that if every one pays up according to the agreement, the road can be put in running order in a comparatively short time.

There was about $80,000 paid in of the $100,000 originally subscribed, and the company has begun suit against the parties here who have not yet paid up. Actions have been begun against the following persons:

Chas. A. King, John Fitch, Paul Raymond, Alex. Reed, Jessie S. Norton, John W. Walterhouse, L. D. Curtis, George Stebbins, Timothy Treadwell, John W. Witker, Henry L. Stebbins, Dorlah Tracy, John Ketteman, Wm. P. Richards, J. V. Sanfleet, Peter H. Shaw, Alanson Wood, Samuel Wagner, Samuel M. Young, Jas. W. Hone, H. D. Walbridge, W. W. Griffith, V. Braun, D. Miller, O. S. Bond, J. K. Secor, O. C. Smith, M. D. Carrington, J. D. Crowell, O. White, Edward Melchers.

These are all individual actions, but it is probable that but one or two of them will be tried, as test cases. They are set for the coming term of Court. SCRIBNER, HURD & Co. appear for the company.

THE FISHERIES.

Lateness of the Season—Scanty Receipts of Fish—A New Industry.

The fall run of fish begins unusually late this year. It is now the middle of October, and yet but a few loads of fish come in daily. The total receipts do not begin to supply the demand, and orders from abroad can not be filled. At this time last year the busiest part of the season was fairly entered upon, and the fish houses were the scenes of busy activity, while now they are almost empty of workmen, and business goes on slowly. It is expected, however, that a week later the work will be at the flood tide.

In the article on fishing in the BLADE a few days ago, mention was omitted of a new industry in connection with fishing, which has just came into being here. This is smoking herring, and is conducted by Messrs. CORLETT & CURRIE, who are also engaged in the manufacture of caviare, smoked sturgeon and isinglass. The herring has never been esteemed very highly as a fish, and it has sometimes been the practice to throw them back into the water, as not worth the bringing home, especially when there was much of a load of other fish. Nevertheless, herring are delicious eating, and are highly prized by some. When not sold fresh, they are usually salted and sold in brine. Recently preparations have been made here by the firm mentioned above to smoke the herring, in which state they are much preferred by most people who are fond of them. This process has been in operation for some time at other places, but only recently tried here. The preparations for smoking consists in splitting the fish open to remove the intestines. Then it receives a slight pickling, and is then strung upon an iron rod, and subjected to the smoke of a smouldering wood fire, until thoroughly cured. They then find a ready sale to any part of the country. The business here can be indefinitely expanded, as the boats bring more herring than a half dozen houses could smoke. The "run" of these fish varies greatly in quantity, and usually bears an inverse proportion to that of white fish; that is, when the run of white fish is large, the run of herring is small, and *vice versa*. When the run of herring is large fishermen have been known to throw away tons of them.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR EXCURSION.—Sir Knight L. F. LYTTLE, E. C., of Toledo Commandery No. 7, has shown us a letter received from Detroit, by which it appears that Detroit Commandery No. 1 have a very enjoyable excursion in view. The excursion proposed will visit New Orleans, leaving Detroit on Saturday evening, Nov. 20th, and proceed South via Cincinnati, Louisville, Nashville, Montgomery and Mobile. The fare will be $58.00 for the round trip, and those who choose can secure sleeping cars for $7.00 additional. Tickets will be good thirty days, and this will allow excursionists to return at their leisure. Favorable arrangements will be made with hotels along the line, and the names of the committee having the matter in hand indicate that nothing will be left undone to make the trip a pleasant one. Toledo Commandery has received, through Commander LYTTLE, a very cordial invitation to accompany the excursionists, and as it is suggested that the round trip from Toledo would probably be something less than figures named above, it is likely that many of our citizens will do so.

The Lucas County Farmers' Club meet at the house of Hon. R. C. THOMPSON, Sylvania, on Friday next, Oct. 16th. Members from the city and vicinity can reach there at 11:30 A. M., returning at 5 P. M.

TOLEDO SYNOD.

Saturday's Session—Debate on Expository Preaching—The Bible the Great Text Book—Work and Money—Statistics.

BELLEFONTAINE, Oct. 10, 1874.

Immediately upon this morning's prayer-meeting came the conversation on Expository Preaching.

EXPOSITORY PREACHING.

Rev. Robert McCaslin, of Sidney, said that for David there was no sword like the sword of Goliah; for the preacher, no argument like the word of God—"It is written." The word must be interpreted as from an unknown to a known tongue. "What is the mind of the Spirit? What is God saying to us through His word?" A model of such preaching is Christ's sermon at Nazareth. The apostles followed such preaching. So did the mighty men who did so much to lay the foundations of the Christian Church. In these days of fierce battle and strife, nothing can give a man force like God's word. "Unlearned and ignorant men" through this were more than a match for the wise, intelligent men of Greece and Rome. If our preachers will rightly wield the Spirit's sword, "piercing even to the cutting asunder of the soul and spirit," the Church will have nothing to fear from the learning and philosophy of men directed against her.

Rev. James McGraw, D. D., of Urbana, said expository preaching treats the Bible as it dererves to be treated as the final authority in faith and duty. The day of priestly authority had passed, but not the day of the authority of the Holy Scripture. In the Bible the preacher will find all that he needs for the instruction, reproof and direction of men. It has been the source of power for eighteen centuries. From this the preaching of Augustine, Calvin, Knox, Wesley, Whitefield, Edwards, Chalmers, Spurgeon and Newman and John Hall derives power. Such preaching will bear something of the permanence and power that belongs to the Word of God, "which abideth forever."

Rev. John Woods, of Urbana, favored taking many verses as a text. He called Dr. Shedds' view opposed to this, "homiletical heresy."

Rev. H. M. Bacon, of Toledo, thought that special effort was needed to prevent such preaching being "dry."

Rev. Dr. Bushnell spoke for more of scripture in every religious service. It was better than too much "talk."

Rev. R. H. Hollyday, of Findlay, gave an interesting description of the preaching of Father Crothers, of Greenfield. He made a course of exposition of a book of Scripture, from end to end, attractive.

The Wooster College and School University reported to the Synod. The number of students is greater than ever. There is a large corps of teachers. The religious tone has improved. Over fifty last year entered the Church communion. All but two of the graduating class were professed Christians.

Rev. Dr. Taylor, the President, was given the floor, and made an earnest speech in favor of better training for young men and women. He pronounced in favor of co-education of those in Colleges. It was thus far a success at Wooster. The young President and his College are both favorites with the Synod.

The Normal School at Ada was offered to the Synod. It needs more money to teach its two hundred scholars. A committee was appointed to investigate.

WORK AND MONEY.

The several committees on the infirmary work reported. The nine thousand communicants of the Synod, (with the help of adherents,) have given over $15,000 to help the church's work away from their own parishes in this and foreign lands. The amount given in the hundred parishes for their own immediate benefit is $93,000. Total, $108,000, or an average of $12 for every communicant.

For the United States the amount given by all the thirty-five Synods last year was $9,130,792. As there are in round numbers 500,000 communicants, the average is $18 each. Toledo Synod does not reach the average, but for its newness does very well.

FURTHER STATISTICS.

Toledo Synod has twelve churches, with over two hundred communicants, of which three are in Toledo, and the rest in Norwalk, Milan, Bellefontaine, Urbana, Bucyrus, Crestline, Sidney, Lima and Findlay.

The most noted increase the last year has been in Urbana church, which received ten persons upon profession of faith and twenty from other churches. Of the pastor of this church, we heard a business man say, Dr. McGraw has the repose and quiet strength of a first-class man in commercial or railway circles.

There are three churches with less than ten members each, Celina, Dunkirk and Birmingham. We hope this notice will stimulate them.

The only churches which have over four hundred children in Sabbath School are in Toledo. The First Presbyterian has the largest roll, including Home School and Mission.

The Church which baptized the most adults was Columbus Grove, where fifty received this sacrament. The largest number of infant baptisms were in Westminster, Toledo, which had thirteen.

TEMPERANCE AND SABBATH-KEEPING.

The Synod appointed Pastor Van Dyke, of Fostoria, delegate to the Temperance Council. It took notice of the "cry of eight thousand engineers, on the railroads of the country, for Sabbath rest, as brought out in their Convention at St. Louis, and presented in their journal." It admonishes the members who travel not to forget the Divine command, "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy."

Another day will finish our session.

H. M. M.

Closing Exercises—A Great Meeting—Old Time Synods, and those of the Present Day—Hospitalities of The Bellefontaine People.

BELLEFONTAINE, Oct. 12, 1874.

The greatest difference between a Presbyterian Synod and a Methodist Conference, or an Episcopalian Convention, is that we have no pastorates, episcopates, presidencies, professorships, or other golden prizes to bestow. The Synod leaves that to the people. It is indeed a court to judge cases brought up. It has also some legislative power. But it can say with Simon Peter, "Silver and gold have I none," and like him it falls back upon the proper function of imparting spiritual help. This has never been more strikingly illustrated than in our recent session at this town.

A GREAT MEETING.

We finished up our business Saturday afternoon and heard a sermon preparatory to Sabbath, by Rev. Meade Williams, of Sandusky City. Mr. W. is the son of Hon. Jesse E. Williams, of Fort Wayne, and a good preacher and pleasant gentleman.

At night the church was opened and crowded for a Conference service—one of the Toledo pastors in the chair. The words of Saint John, in his first epistle where he sets out to declare what he had heard of Christ, were read, and the Synod asked to tell what they had "heard" of Christ, and tell it in the words of Scripture. There followed in quick succession spontaneously, (after singing "Tell me the Old, Old Story,") some score or more of heartfelt sentiments from as many men rising in their seats. Then two prayers. Afterwards five minutes were offered any one to tell in his own words the same thing.

L. J. Drake, of West Liberty, Claybaugh, of Beech Creek, and half a dozen more crowded us upon another. Over three took the floor at once.

Evidently there was a strong religious flood sweeping the minds of these men.

The hour closed and the Synod went down to the lecture room.

A STILL GRANDER SERVICE.

The Moderator called for the rest of business, and Father Hollyday pleaded for leave to speak. He described a synod of the old time, where they debated seven days a metaphorical question, with some speeches reaching nine hours in length. He wanted more of such work as we had been doing here. He was out of order, but so were a dozen others, who came after him, in expressions of earnest desire for sympathy and prayer. Never was the stiffness of conservativeness more bent. There was such talk as we never heard outside nearest friends. Such unfolding of necessities, hopes, cares, and joys! There was nothing wrong in a laugh, as it was a business meeting, though tears rolling down business faces were perhaps out of order.

We could not help feeling pleased, as Pastor Kalb, feeling his guests and "children" were sitting up too late, and likely to catch cold, twice put on brakes and thought he had stopped the train. But under some hand that nobody thought of, off it moves, and finally Kalb himself is caught up and his nervous six feet and two inches is on the floor in full sympathy with the house. Such a reunion among such men never before occurred in this Synod.

SABBATH SERVICES.

The Bellefontaine pulpits were occupied by preachers from Synod. At noon the Communion was held, and the large house was nearly filled. From three to four hundred persons, it is estimated, communed.

In the afternoon a children's service was held, and in the evening a missionary meeting.

A notable thing has been that no service has been thrown open to the people that has not been thronged. The Bellefontaine people are entirely believers in the "Power of the Pulpit." Weekday or Sunday, afternoon or evening has made little perceptible difference.

At the close of the evening service, the members of the Synod held a farewell meeting, led by Rev. Dr. McGaw.

There was a unanimous expression of gratification at the results of the session, and of determination to preserve the close fellowship that was shown to exist last night.

Among the constant attendants upon the services of Synod we noticed the editor of the Republican newspaper, who is an elder of our body, also Judge West, recently of the Supreme Court, and Judge Lawrence, who, notwithstanding the pressure of the approaching election, found time to visit us. The hospitalities of the Bellefontaine people are simply charming.

The next meeting will be held in October, 1875, at Findlay, Ohio, in the First Church.

H. M. M.

[For the BLADE.]

Autumn Days.

"One side I see the summer fields,
Not yet disrobed of all their green;
While westerly along the hills
Flame the first tints of frosty sheen.
I bow me to the threat'ning gale;
I know when that is overpast,
Among the peaceful Autumn days
The Indian Summer comes at last."

How gradual and beautiful is the change of the seasons. Only a few days it seems since we bade the Winter adieu, and welcomed the Spring. How eagerly we sought in sunny spots for the earliest flowers; we rejoiced in the hum of busy bees, we caroled with the birds, and, lo, it was midsummer! Then the skies were bluest and brightest, and the air laden with fragrance and song. The Rose, Queen of the *Parterre*, sat royally upon her throne, attended by his floral train, and Earth rejoiced in the Summer's consummated loveliness. But so transient was this period that ere we dreamed of it, we were drifting on to the sere and yellow leaf; and now that the year again rounds toward completion, how gently does Nature, tender mother of us all, bear her children through the transition. As the flowers disappear she hangs her crimson banners in the forest, and sets each shrub in the meadow ablaze with scarlet and gold, and so beguiled by pictures of the Autumn's glory that we may not sorrow for the Summer that lies a-dying at our feet, we come to "the melancholy days, the saddest in the year." Not wholly sad are they, though we shall have ins cad of bloom and brightness the sober russet, and for the song of the birds the sigh of Autumn winds. It is the season of rest and preparation for a new life, and when the falling leaves cover our cherished blossoms, let us be comforted to know that "Where man sees but withered leaves God sees the spring flowers growing."

Toledo Oct. 13 1874. LOUISE.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

Hancock County.

EDITOR BLADE:—Matters progress in Findlay in the usual way. Merchants are having a good trade, and as crops are good in this vicinity a good and prosperous fall trade is anticipated. Gas pipes are now being laid in the principal streets of this place, and the Company promise an early completion of the works, &c. The Postoffice has been completely remodelled, furnished with walnut boxes, and greatly improved in appearance and convenience. The Belding House has changed hands. Mr. Belding has removed to Fremont, and is succeeded by W. J. Constabel. The Joy House has recently fitted up a large and commodious sample room on the ground floor, which will prove a great convenience to sample men and their patrons. Temperance matters are rather quiet just now. A slight rain last night. More anon.

Findlay, Oct. 10, 1874. M. J. C.

Prof. Swing Resigns.

At Chicago, Oct. 5, at a meeting of the Chicago Presbytery Prof. David Swing presented a letter to the Presbytery asking leave to withdraw from the Church, saying in conclusion: "Avowing myself a Presbyterian in the sense in which the vast majority of clergymen wearing that name are Presbyterians, I will not contend for my right to this title, nor to any of its honor, but will yield all that the pastors of your body, toiling in a large city, may be set free from the combat of a few close theologians, and may give their time and powers to their noble work of leading the multitude to Jesus Christ. I therefore declare myself independent, and ask the esteemed Presbytery to drop my name from its roll."

After some discussion the request was granted by a vote of 18 to 11.

The Rev. Dr. Swarzer submitted the following, which were adopted without dissent:

Resolved, That having long known, honored and loved Professor Swing, and having no occasion to abate anything from the affection which we have given him in former years, the Presbytery take this action with great reluctance and sorrow.

Resolved, That we hereby assure Prof. Swing that our prayers and good will will follow him in his Christian work and warm personal regards.

Crops in Ohio.

A gentleman engaged in agriculture, who has been traveling in Central, Western, Southwestern and Northern Ohio, makes much more favorable reports on the crops than have been sent out by the Agricultural Department. The drought still continues to some extent; but wheat and rye are already well up, and are looking well in Union, Marion and Delaware counties. East, toward the river, there is very little corn, but in other sections the prospect is one of abundance. The dry weather has matured the corn crop, and fodder has been entirely secured. The improved corn returns and the high price of hogs are rousing a liberalized feeling. This gives promise of a better crop than was expected.

INDIANA NEWS.

Lafayette has not had a fire since July 21st.

The Benton county lioness is still rampant.

Five pound bass reward the expert angler in the White River at Anderson.

Ducks and snipe are reported plentiful, but hard to get at, on the Kankakee marshes.

The saw-mill of George C. Pervis, near Hindoostan, Monroe county, was totally destroyed by fire last Saturday morning.

The corn crop of Wells county, notwithstanding the drouth, is probably the best there has been raised for several years.

The three children of Mrs. Graham of New Castle, have fallen heirs to about $100,000 on the other side of the water, by the death of an uncle.

The Firemen's Tournament at South Bend, last Thursday, was a fine success. The prizes were won by the Union of South Bend, the Defiance of Niles, Mich., and the Wide Awakes of Laporte, who also took the sweepstakes.

The Morgan county *Republican* says: "A twelve-year old son of Mrs. Anna Cox, of Centerton, fell into a well Monday, forty feet, struck on his feet in the center of the barrel at the bottom of the well, and was taken out unhurt."

MICHIGAN NEWS.

Mrs. Royal Barnum, widow of one of Adrian's most prominent citizens, together with her daughter, have returned from a year's tour in Europe.

The Presbyterian Church of Adrian, which has been without a pastor since the resignation of Rev. W. H. Webb a few months since, has extended a call to the Rev. F. F. Ford, of Boston, to become its pastor. It is understood that he will accept.

William Van Sycles, who has recently been released from the State Prison, having been granted a new trial on a charge of forgery, was acquitted on the next trial, but was rearrested by the Sheriff of Livingston county, and taken to Howell, where he will have to answer a similar charge.

Mr. Henry Jackson, an Ottawa Indian, has placed on exhibition, in Holland City, the peace pipe of his tribe. This is a valuable relic, and is said to be 150 years old. The pipe is two feet nine inches in length. The head is of the red pipe stone, figured with representations of arrows, etc. The stem is of hickory, is painted and has some colored quills wound around it to add to the ornamentation. Mr. Jackson is entrusted with the care of the pipe, and says that it is still used by the tribe on important occasions. A number of Ottawa Indians are encamped near the city, engaged in manufacturing baskets and slaying muskrats.

OHIO NEWS.

The residence of J. W. Ross, at Troy, was entered by a burglar on Saturday night, and robbed of a gold watch and $10 in money.

The receipts of the County Fair at Xenia amounted to $3,000.

A Geological Society has been formed at Urbana, and will collect a cabinet.

Monroe county has the lightest tobacco crop produced there for twenty years.

Canal Dover has a mineral spring which is greatly esteemed as a popular resort.

Lieutenant T. W. Fitch and bride arrived at Mansfield Thursday, and were guests of Senator Sherman. They will remain a few days and then visit Lancaster.

—GO TO PETTEE & HOWE'S, 153 Summit street, for Flannels and Blankets—the cheapest store in the city.

—PETTEE & HOWE sell Black Alpac

THE WEEKLY BLADE.

D. R. LOCKE. J. P. JONES.

LOCKE & JONES, Proprietors.

TOLEDO, OHIO, THURSDAY OCT. 15 1874

OUR CLUB LIST.

We have made arrangements with the publishers enabling us to send the BLADE and either of the following publications for the price annexed:

MONTHLIES.

THE LADIES FLORAL CABINET price $1.25 per year and BLADE, both one year $2.50.

POSTOFFICE BULLETIN and BLADE for $2.00.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY, price $4.00 a year, and the BLADE both one year for $4.75.

SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY, price $4.00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.75.

HARPER'S MONTHLY, price $4.00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.75.

LIPPINCOTT'S MONTHLY, price $4.00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.50.

THE GALAXY, price $4.00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.50.

PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL price $3.00, and BLADE both one year $4.00.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK, price $3.00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.25.

ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE, price $2.50, and the BLADE both one year for $3.50.

THE LITTLE CORPORAL, price $1.50, and the BLADE both one year for $2.50.

THE NURSERY, price $1.50, and the BLADE both one year for $2.50.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, price $1.50, and the BLADE both one year for $2.75.

AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL, price 75 cents, and the BLADE both one year for $2.25.

AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL, and WHITNEY'S MUSICAL GUEST, $1.50.

WHITNEY'S MUSICAL GUEST, price $1.00, and the BLADE both one year for $2.00.

LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY and TOLEDO BLADE $2.50.

LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY and AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL, $1.50.

LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY and WHITNEY'S MUSICAL GUEST, $1.50.

OLIVER OPTICS' BOY'S AND GIRLS, price $3.00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.50.

YOUNG FOLKS RURAL, Chicago, price $1.50, and the BLADE, both one year for $2.25.

WEEKLIES.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE, price $8.00 per year and BLADE for $8.50.

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, price $3.00 per year, and BLADE for one year, $4.25.

HARPER'S WEEKLY, price $4.00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.75.

HARPER'S BAZAR, price $4.00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.75.

APPLETON'S JOURNAL, price $4.00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.75.

PRAIRIE FARMER, price $2.00, and the BLADE both one year for $3.00.

WESTERN RURAL, price $2.50, and the BLADE both one year for $3.00.

CHICAGO ADVANCE, price $2.50, and the BLADE both one year for $3.75.

EVERY SATURDAY, price 5.00, and the BLADE both one year for $5.50.

HEARTH AND HOME, price $3.00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.00.

RURAL NEW YORKER, price $3.50, and the BLADE both one year for $3.75.

WAVERLY MAGAZINE, price $4.00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.75.

Please remember that we CANNOT ALLOW COMMISSIONS on subscriptions for the above named papers and magazines, except for the BLADE, Locke's Monthly and American Farm Journal as stated

Our Agents everywhere are authorized to receive subscriptions at the above rates. In making this proposition we only stipulate that we must receive at the *same time* one subscriber for the BLADE for each copy of any other publication ordered from the list. They need not both be sent to the same person, nor even to the same Post Office, and in renewing their subscriptions, old as well as new ones, subscribers may avail themselves of the offer. The Magazines and papers are all sent direct from the offices of publication to subscribers, so that there will be no delay in their receipt. No subscriptions received at the above rates for less than one year.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE!

The Democrats have been claiming that Republicans are responsible for the rebellious state of feeling at the South. The people down there do not so regard it. We have before us the Starkville, Miss., *Whig*, in which there is a long and able article, reviewing Southern troubles and their causes, from which we make the following extract:

We contend that the original opposition to the reconstruction measures, that reckless spirit of intolerance, those secret organizations designed to persecute and terrify men for their political opinions, and the spirit of the press, have done more to demoralize the government of the Southern States than all other causes. In fact, the source of all our evils may be traced to these.

That is an honest and truthful statement. The Southern rebels are alone responsible for their condition. They have rebelled against every just measure of reconstruction, and have failed to appreciate the efforts of the Government in their behalf. The people of the North, of all parties, have desired to do the Southern people good, but the latter have behaved so badly that all efforts in their behalf have proved fruitless. We still hope for good results in the future, but they can only be obtained by the defeat of the Democracy.

THE YELLOW FEVER AT PENSACOLA.

Notwithstanding the contradictions of the reports regarding the existence of yellow fever at Pensacola, late trustworthy advices fully confirm their truth. Among the residents as well as among the transient population it has raged with considerable force and malignance, and the mortality has been great in proportion to the number attacked, and the population. It is yet unsubdued, though believed to be declining. No hopes of its entire eradication can be entertained, however, before a severe frost has purified the atmosphere of malarious influences. Fully one-third of all the officers stationed at the navy yard have fallen victims to the scourge, having died within the last month, and nearly all have been attacked with it. Commodore WOOLSEY, the commander of the yard, is now lying very low with a severe attack, although hopes of his recovery are entertained. Thus far the disease has been confined to Pensacola and vicinity, isolated cases occurring at points upon the Gulf coast more subject than others, from local causes, to miasmatic atmospheric poison, although it has not taken the epidemic form, and the season is now so far advanced that with proper sanitary precautions, it can probably be confined to the localities where it originated, until the curative effects of a few heavy frosts have done their purifying work and destroyed the poisonous exhalations arising from the marshes and morasses.

☞Throughout this section of the country, the people are suffering very great inconveniences on account of the drought. There are comparatively few wells which continue their supply, and farmers, in many instances, are compelled to drive their stock long distances to secure water. It has been many months, some say four years, since we have had a rain which thoroughly saturated the earth, and it will require a steady fall of water for many days to meet the wants of this section of the State.

☞The daughter of President JUAREZ, the best ruler MEXICO has had for about a century, is compelled to teach school for support. Her father evidently did not improve his opportunity, while President, to accumulate property for private use.

☞The girls of Vassar College are made to sleep without pillows—but do they remove their chignons?

PHYSICAL RECONSTRUCTION OF SOUTHERN AFRICA.

From the time when France established colonies in Northern Africa, until the present, she has derived no pecuniary benfit therefrom, and unless an outlet for her surplus population be considered in that light, Algeria has proved a national burden rather than a national advantage. While her geographical position is admirable for carrying on a large and lucrative commerce, the extreme aridity of the atmosphere of the entire country bounding the Mediterranean from the Atlantic to Egypt, has almost reduced its former fertility and productiveness to a desert barrenness. The profits of agriculture have been so limited within the last two decades, that capitalists have nearly ceased making investments in any enterprise calculated to develop the country by tilling and planting the earth, and the progress which it was hoped had here become indigenous was arrested, and a constant and increasing retrogression taken its place, together with a decrease of population, which in Algeria fell in ten years among the Mohammedan element from 2,778,281 to 1,123,045, the French from 122,199 to 120,601, and the German correspondingly.

When rains fall at great intervals in this arid territory, they come in perfect torrents, as is usually the case in level districts, where no forests exist to absorb moisture and equalize temperature, and these result in far greater evil than good, since they perfectly deluge the low lands, and turn them into malarious swamps, which, as they dry up, spread disease over the entire region. For years the French Government has been actively engaged in devising schemes to combat the atmospheric dryness of its African possessions. NAPOLEON III. caused many artesian wells to be dug in different localities, and inadequate as these were, so long as they gave forth water plentifully, the country in their immediate vicinity became productive, clearly demonstrating the natural fertility of the soil, if some system of irrigation could be established. Within the present year, Mr. DE LESSEPS, the originator of the Suez Canal project, has presented a scheme to the French Government which, if carried out, it is believed by competent engineers and all who have investigated the subject, will restore to Algeria directly, and to Tunis and Tripoli indirectly their natural fertility, while it will eventually tend to a complete physical reconstruction of Northern Africa.

The plan of M. DELESSEPS is to turn a portion of the Mediterranean into a sea or lake, beginning at the Gulf of Cabes at the northwestern boundary of Tripoli, and extending to a length of 800 miles, with an average breadth of 100 miles. This will furnish sufficient water for irrigating the eastern province of Algeria, Constantine, and the Sahara of Tunis, and so soon as forests can be planted and have attained a sufficient growth, a change of atmospheric conditions will be the result. Many evidences exist which demonstrate that this territory is the bed of an ancient sea, and that its recreation will change the present sterility of the face of the country to its pristine fertility and productiveness. The scheme is said to offer no serious or insurmountable difficulties, and has received the indorsement of the FRENCH Academy of Sciences as practicable. M. DE LESSEPS estimates its cost at 12,000,000 francs, a sum not large when the benefits to be derived are considered. Preliminary surveys have been begun, and as it is not likely that the enterprise will meet with opposition from the Bey of Tunis, since he acknowledges a species of authority to the Sultan who favors it, and as the Khedive of Egypt will exercise his influence towards its consummation, it will undoubtedly be carried into effect, unless some obstacles, not now apparent, intervene to prevent its execution.

☞The *Nation*, in speaking of the Congress at Brussels, says: "It is now admitted on all hands that, as seemed likely from the outset, the scheme proved a complete failure. It was originated by Russia, with what object is not well known, but, according to the conjectures of the Continental Press, with the view of assuming a sort of moral leadership among the European powers. She was represented by Baron JOMINI, who was elected president of the Congress and bore the part of mover in the proceedings; General VOIGTS-RHETZ the German delegate, who showed great interest in the matter, for the most part acted with him; but it was apparent, very early, that England and the small states looked on Russia and Germany with suspicion and would enter into no concerted action. There was, of course, no difficulty in coming to terms about small matters, but as regarded the main conditions of warfare there was an irreconcilable difference of opinion. Russia and Germany sought to put as much power in the hands of invading armies, and paralyze as far as possible, popular or unorganized resistance. For instance, BARON JOMINI proposed that an invading army should be considered as a *de facto* government, which the native officials within the radius of its authority should be bound to serve and obey, and which it would therefore be treasonable to resist. But Belgium, Holland, Switzerland, and Portugal all refused to accede to anything of the kind, or, in fact, to make any concessions likely to limit warfare exclusively to the operations of regular armies.—The British representative preserved strict silence throughout. The whole affair, in fact, may be looked on as a curious attempt on the part of the masters of great armies to get the smaller States to agree to have conquest and occupation made easy. Unfortunately, nearly all the philanthropic tendencies of the day run in the same direction."

☞The reduction of the secret service force of the Treasury Department from sixty to ten men, is a move in the right direction, and we are not certain but half of the present number would be sufficient for all practical purposes.

☞The estate of CHARLES SUMNER is appraised at $150,000.

THE RECENT NORTHER IN TEXAS.

Texas correspondence brings the particulars of the terrible and destructive norther which desolated Brazos and the country in its vicinity, the first week of September, of which the telegrams of that date gave but brief details. The greatest force of the storm was expended in the southeastern extremity of Texas, on Brazos Island, Point Isabel and in the neighborhood of Brownsville. Since 1844 nothing equal to it has been experienced, and old residents believe the storm of this year even more fatally destructive in its consequences, since absolutely nothing remains at Brazos except the original sand, a few stubby pines and the foundations of the ruined lighthouse. The first indications of the devastating norther were observed on the evening of Sept. 1st, when the sky suddenly assumed a leaden hue and the atmosphere became dense and heavy, remaining so during the night. The following morning a strong wind blew from the northeast, while the waters of the Gulf were beating with terrific force, the waves dashing upon the shore, causing heavy destruction to buildings and shipping.

All day and the ensuing night the wind continued unabated, and on the morning of the 3d inst. a perceptible increase was still apparent, while the clouds grew heavier and darker, and the sea rose above the level of Brazos. It was then discovered that safety could only be found in hurried flight from the island, and such of the women and children as were willing to leave husbands and brothers behind, were conveyed, amid the raging fury of the storm, to Point Isabel. Many refused to leave, however, without their entire families, some of whom were unavoidably lost before assistance could reach them. During the entire day the wind increased, and the levee, the dwelling houses and business places were submerged by the waves, the surf beating with terrific velocity and gradually sweeping away dwelling after dwelling. A surf boat was now launched and those yet remaining upon the island placed on board of her, although but little hope existed of landing them safely, as the boat was open and believed not to be of sufficient strength to breast the fury of the waves. She, however, landed her passengers in safety on some sand hills in the neighborhood beyond the reach of the sea, and here for the two or three succeeding days they were subjected to the utmost suffering from exposure, cold and hunger. Only one small building was located beyond the reach of the waves, and this was far too inadequate to afford shelter to the homeless sufferers. The women and children were crowded into it, while the men remained outside, and when furious gusts of wind struck it they were obliged to prop it up with their hands and shoulders as well as they could, to prevent it from falling. Amid all these troubles it was discovered that the sea was rapidly eating away the sand hills from front and rear, and opening channels through the sand which threatened to engulf the refugees, who, constantly wet from the dashing of the waves, and suffering from hunger, thirst and cold, now lost all courage, and regarded their destruction as inevitable. At length, on the evening of the sixth day, the wind changed to the southeast, the storm abated, the waters began to recede, and the next morning it had passed away so that the surviving sufferers could be conveyed in pilot boats to Point Isabel. The wife of the light house keeper was carrying oil to fill the lamp, when the light house fell before the fury of the gale, burying her beneath its ruins. The loss of property on the island was such that nothing now remains save its ruins, the people having deserted their homes without saving so much as a change of clothing. Considerable damage was done to shipping in the harbor, the schooner *Texas Ranger* being a complete wreck, having run before the storm 150 miles, only to meet disaster at last. The inhabitants of Brownsville and Point Isabel labored zealously for the rescue of the storm sufferers, and have since extended to them all possible aid in their affliction. The Isle of Brazos, being from its location calculated to receive the chief force of all northern storms, will probably not become again inhabited, and remain as it is now, a mere desert.

☞An Icelandic correspondent, who attended the recent festivities held in that far off Northern Isle, describes the full dress of the ladies as consisting of a close fitting bodice of some black material, embroidered with gold, and festooned with gold buttons, the bodice being laced in front with gold cord over an embroidered chemisette. The skirt was of the same fabric as the waist, embroidered in golden bands near the bottom, and was conveniently short. A belt formed of golden plates was fastened around the bodice, whose ends fell in links of the same material in front. These belts are usually family heir-looms, descending from generation to generation, and are of great value. The hair is worn in long plaits, turned up in loops, the ends hidden under a head-dress of white silk, made in the shape of a flat cornucopia, turning over from the back toward the front, and encircling the head with a band, ornamented with golden stars, the edges of the band being trimmed with lace. The entire costume is said to have been very becoming and beautiful.

☞The flow of immigration to California, by the port of San Francisco, has been unprecedentedly large this year, showing a greater increase during the past eight months than for any corresponding period within the last four years. Less Chinamen and more Europeans are arriving, the latter bringing their families and locating themselves permanently, engaging in agricultural or manufacturing pursuits, and adding largely to the development and prosperity of the interior counties.

☞The indictments of TILTON and MOULTON will probably lead to a speedy legal investigation of the great scandal. Eminent counsel are engaged and the whole case will be presented to the public in its best and worst features.

☞The conversion of Lord RIPON, a wealthy peer of Great Britain, and one occupying one of the highest ancestral positions in the kingdom, to the Church of Rome, is exciting as much attention and creating as much alarm and indignation as the conversion some years since to the same faith of the Marquis of Bute. The Low Church claim that it is the direct result of the teachings of the extreme ritualism, in which Lord RIPON has been a firm believer. He is a gentleman of superior intellectual attainments, as well as a philanthropist and humanitarian, whose change of religious belief if he lived in the United States, would pass without notice, whereas in England it is exciting great animosity towards him, the London *Times* assailing his character and motives with a rancor and vindictiveness scarce comprehensible to us, whose liberty of conscience in religious matters is as well established as political freedom.

☞A gossipy Washington correspondent writes that Mrs. SHERMAN has given her daughter, Mrs. FITCH, no wedding trousseau of any consequence, notwithstanding the unprecedented public display made at her recent wedding. The excuse is, that as St. Louis is a "dirty, smoky city, and Mrs. FITCH will not go into society this winter, a large outfit would be a useless extravagance." However true the latter sentence may be, it is a very singular fact to record of a young bride, married amid so much pomp and display, to cause newspaper correspondents to herald it throughout the length and breadth of the land, "that she will not enter into society." We had supposed that for a season at least she would be among its brightest and most brilliant ornaments in her new home, but this it appears is not to be.

☞Western advices state that an attempt was made to burn Helena, Montana, on the night of the 21st of September, four incendiary fires having been started in different localities, one of which was in the Court House. Recent heavy rains had left the timbers damp, or the entire city must have been burned to the ground, since the fires were lighted after midnight, when their timely discovery was improbable. Although few building, were burned, a great panic resulted from the breaking out of fire in so many different localities, and considerable damage was done from hastily moving household goods, and from the water thrown upon the burning buildings.

☞The *American Sportsman*, in referring to the recent rifle match, says:

The firing on both sides was exceedingly fine. It is impossible to suppose ball practice reduced to such nearly mathematical exactness. If in such perfection it is possible to assign a first place, we think that must be taken by Bodine, not because he made the highest score but on him were finally concentrated all the fears, hopes, the praise, blame, the applause of assembled thousands, with the deep inner conviction of solemn responsibility. When the contestants tied, on his single shot hung defeat or victory. Such agitating conditions can scarcely be appreciated; they come but once in a life time. Is it possible to exceed in one's estimate of the magnificent coolness and self-reliance that could calmly and serenely achieve success at such a supreme moment?

☞The Underwriters are discussing the propriety of withdrawing their insurance from other cities, now that they have withdrawn from Chicago. Surveyors are sent out and reports are made to the Executive Committee at New York. What a pity that these Companies, after fixing rates to suit themselves, should be required to take any risk whatever. Why not pay them round rates and then destroy the policy?

☞Boston has been disposed to claim the most efficient police force in the country, but according to recent statements in the columns of the *Globe*, crimes of great magnitude are committed in the city, and the police are utterly unable to detect and secure the guilty parties. In short, they are just as inefficient as the police of other cities.

☞The Brooklyn *Argus* says: "Professor CAIRNES has replied to the attack of GOLDWIN SMITH upon Woman's Suffrage, and he makes GOLDY's argument look as wretchedly as an old tattered army blanket. GOLDY is a great man, particularly in his own estimation, but he is the victim of a fatal mistake in being born after the Flood."

☞According to Astrologers, BRIGHAM YOUNG will die on the 7th of December next. He should at least do what he can to restore confidence in the science of astrology, and if he can "peg out" at the time specified, he may get rid of a world of trouble, for Congress meets about that time.

☞Germany has carried away from France the palm for the manufacture of glass eyes, one MULLER, of Thuringen, having imitated nature more perfectly in the making artificial optics than the Parisian artists, who have hitherto been unexcelled in this very accomplished industry.

☞The appearance of a red-haired chicken in Kentucky, leaves no doubt on the minds of the wise ones of that State that a bloody war is now at hand. Red hair generally signifies warm times for somebody.

☞Another insurrection is on the *tapis* in Buenos Ayres, growing out of alleged fraudulent conduct during the late Presidential election. Gen. MITRE commands the insurgents.

☞Mr. OFFENBACH is writing a new opera, which is to be ready for presentation at Christmas, in one of the leading theatres of London, the subject being 'Whittington and His Cat."

☞The mother of the lost boy, CHARLIE ROSS, has become insane, while the father is so prostrated through anxiety and fatigue that it is thought he will not recover from his present sickness.

☞One SIMMONS, who says he has been doing a great deal of very dirty work for BUTLER, now asks the people to believe his hands clean, although he has done nothing to encourage belief in his statement.

☞In Portugal, widows may marry, without shocking public sentiment, at the expiration of seven weeks from the date of the burial of their husbands.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Books Received.

The BLADE takes pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of the following new books: "The Little Classics," Vol. I. being a collection of the best stories of Hawthorne, Hale, Hart and other modern writers, edited by Rossiter Johnson—J. R. Osgood & Co., Boston; "The Coming Wave," by "Oliver Optic," "The Leech Club," by George W. Owen, and "Katherine Earle," by Adeline Trafton, published by Lee & Shepard, Boston; "A Floating City," by Jules Verne—Scribner, Armstrong & Co., New York; "Half Hour Recreations in Popular Science," No. 12, (paper) H. W. Dove—Estes & Lauriat, Boston.

All the above books may be obtained in Toledo of Brown & Faunce, book-sellers.

Also, the following: "Captain William Kidd," by John S. C. Abbott—Dodd & Mead, New York: Barnes' "Notes on Paul's Epistle;" by Albert Barnes; "Genesis of the New England Churches," by Leonard Bacon: "The Nimrod of the Sea, or the American Whaleman," by Wm. M. Davis, "Prairie and Forest," by Parker Gilmore, "Antonia," a novel by Wilkie Collins, "Salem, a tale of the Seventeenth Century," by D. R. Castleton, "Some leading principals of Political Economy," by J. E. Cair, of University College, London, and "Arctic Experiences," a history of the Polaris Expedition, the cruise of the Tigress, and the rescue of the Polaris survivors, by E. Vale Blake—published by Harper Bros., New York; "Infant Diet," by A. Jacobi, "German Universities," by James Morgan Hart, "Moonfolk," by Jane G. Gustin, and "The Girlhood of Shakespeare's Heroines, by Mary Cowden Clarke, published by Geo. P. Putnam's Son's, New York. In paper cover, "Hydrophobia," its preventive and treatment, by H. Bonley, "My Mather and I," by Dinah Maria Mulock, "Doctor Thorne," by Anthony Trollope, "For Love and Life," by Mrs Oliphant, "Sylvia's Choice," by Georgiana M. Craik, "The best of Husbands," by James Payn—all published by Harper & Bros., New York.

All of the above named volumes are to be had of T. J. Brown, Eager & Co., Toledo, book-sellers.

In "The Leech Club, or the Mysteries of the Catskills," while it seems to be the purpose to show up the dishonest practices of men in public, and also in private positions, the author strikes out into a bold, new, unique vein of romance; and while some hard facts are constantly being presented, the reader is led on from scene to scene with unflagging interest. The characters, though strangely new, strike the reader as astonishingly human, such as may be met, occasionally, in a life-time. The deepest mysteries are related in such a manner as to fascinate and confound, but at the same time not to outrage the common sense of the reader by any apparent improbability. While it is beyond his power to unravel these mysteries, he finds nothing but what he is forced to admit may be possible, and capable of some rational explanation. The plot, though somewhat intricate, is in natural end feasible; the characters appear upon the various scenes, and act their parts, without performing any impossible and preposterous feats. Many of the scenes are highly dramatic, and the style is racy and vigorous, set off by striking and novel thought. (Lee & Shepard, Boston; T. J. Brown, Eager & Co., Toledo.)

"The Heart of Africa," by Dr. George Schweinfurth, is a book in a thousand. It contains in two magnificent volumes, an account of three years' travel in the unexplored regions of the center of Africa from 1868 to 1871. The two volumes contain about 130 fine wood-cuts from drawings made by the author, and two maps which aid greatly in the comprehension of the text. The three great features of Schweinfurth's book are, first, his great contributions to the hydrography of Central Africa; next, his rediscovery of the Pygmies—always thought fabulous when mentioned in the pages of Herodotus and the old poets; and thirdly, the dreadful but useful light which he throws on the slave-hunting system and the work begun for the Egyptian Government by Sir Samuel Baker. In regard to the question of the Nile, it may be briefly stated that Schweinfurth crossed the western water-shed of the river, and having arrived where the Lualaba must come—if it come northward at all, and not into the Nyanza—he found the Welle, the Keebaly, the Gadda, and all the streams of the land flowing westward, and probably to the Shary. This does not "settle the Lualaba," but it proves the existence of a separate river system where Livingstone and Stanley thought there might be found the continuous channel of the Bahr-el-Ghazal. As to the Pygmies, the German discovered them in a little people, averaging four feet seven inches in height, living south of King Munza's territory. They are called the Akka. Besides seeing a great company of the diminutive savages, the traveler actually obtained one, called Tikkitikki, and brought him in good health as far as Egypt, where he sickened and died from over-sumptuous food. The Akka are a separate nation—great hunters and fighters, like the Bushmen of South Africa, whom they greatly resemble; and there is little doubt that they represent the aboriginal human race of the continent, while they seem in feature and habit to carry humanity some degrees closer to the "missing link." The Monbuttos and the Niam-niams, among whom the doctor lived for a long time, are confirmed cannibals; and one of the most curious points of the description is to show that this unpleasant foible is not incompatible with marked advance in social arts and manners. For instance, these man-eaters, the Niam-niams, are affectionate husbands and wives, and will surrender the most cherished possession to buy back one of their household, if captured by the slave-hunters or by a hostile tribe. The Pygmies, therefore, exist, as Herodotus said, though they are rather too large for the canoes to engage. Lastly, the dreadful pictures of war, rapine, famine, and speechless misery, the horrible consequences of the slave-trade, must awaken the conscience of Europe, which cannot rest until measures are taken to restrain these wicked men-hunters. Altogether, the journey which we have cited is a most memorable contribution to the work of African discovery, and proves more than ever what a rich and splendid land it is which awaits the life and light of knowledge around those magnificent sweet-water seas of the "Heart of Africa."

Where New York Editors Live.

It is a noteworthy circumstance to nearly all the leading New York journalists live out of the city. Indeed, there seems to be a general disposition among the newspaper fraternity to get as far away as possible from the noise and turmoil of the great city whose daily life they are supposed to picture. George William Curtis lives in a quiet, lovely home at West Brighton, Staten Island, some eight miles down the bay from the metropolis. C. C. Norvell, the chief of the *Republic*, the new daily which begins Monday, and Erastus Brooks, editor of the *Express*, also live on Staten Island. William Cullen Bryant has resided for many years at Jamaica, Long Island, some twelve miles away. Horace Greeley, when alive, lived in Westchester county, and James Gordon Bennett at Fort Washington. Hugh J. Hastings, of the *Commercial*, lives on a farm at Long Branch. Orange Judd, of the *Agriculturist*, has an elegant residence at Hartford, Conn., and comes to his office one day in the week. And so I might continue to enumerate New York editors who delight in country homes, finding happiness and rest from weary editorial care and duties in the quiet and retirement of rural surroundings.—*N. Y. Correspondent Chicago Journal.*

A gentleman of our acquaintance found the other night, much to his surprise, that his wife knew something about draw-poker. The way of it was this: The couple have two fine boy babies. Seeing them asleep in the same bed, the admiring father wondered if anybody had a better pair than that. The wife thought not. The husband then said, speaking in parables, as he thought: "If we could draw three queens we would have a 'full' that would be hard to beat. And the lady promptly replied, "Excuse me, if you please; we'll stand fat on the pair we have."

OUR CHICAGO LETTER.

More of the Chicago Exposition—Painting of the Prodigal Son—Some Account of the Artist—Robert Collyer's Anvil—Prof. Swing and His Crowded Houses—Standing Room hard to Obtain.

CHICAGO, Oct. 3, 1874.

Imagine yourself pushed and jostled, knocked and pounded by a pleasure seeking crowd for the space of an hour and a half, and you can appreciate the feeling of ineffable content that pervaded my spirit when, by the payment of the small sum of twenty-five cents, I found myself in the North Gallery, with a few genuine picture-lovers, before the resplendent painting of

THE PRODIGAL SON.

Brilliant in coloring and exquisitely tender in drawing, this master-piece of art is a perfect interpretation of one of the most beautiful and significant of the Savior's parables. Upon a canvas, forty-five feet long and twenty wide, are nearly forty life-sized figures, surrounded with the splendor of architecture and glowing garlands of evergreens and flowers. The most brilliant point of light in the picture is the Prodigal in his glory. He stands, the centre of a group of "superb revellers," attired in a rich, warm robe of scarlet, a glass of wine in his raised hand, his dark, beautiful eyes turned dreamily away towards a group near him, where a poet reads his verses to eager listeners, while beyond, three or four Orientals twine in the mazy measures of the dance. Hanging upon his right shoulder, a blue-eyed, golden haired creature is gazing earnestly into his face, as if she would win him away from his evil courses, while at his left, leaning upon him in graceful abandon, is seated a beautiful woman, her whole expression that of passionate love for the king of the revel. Artists consider this figure the perfection of beauty of outline and exquisite modeling. No fear of criticism has prevented the painter from adopting the costumes of the sixteenth century rather than those of an earlier time, because their vivid coloring and graceful fashions suited his composition better. And all this light and glory brightest in striking contrast the panel scenes to the right and left of the grand centre. They are in black and white; the one representing the prodigal in ragged clothes, herding swine, a cloudy sky above him, in which carrion birds are circling, awaiting their prey. In the other he has returned home and is clasped, penitent and ashamed, in his father's arms, while his mother stands near, tearful but happy.

I know that my words can give you but a faint conception of this wonderful picture, if you have never seen it, a picture that has attracted the admiring criticism of all lovers of art wherever it has been exhibited.

EDWARD DUBUFE, THE ARTIST,

a Frenchman, was a pupil of Paul Delaroche, is now fifty-six years old, in the zenith of his powers, and will probably give to the world still nobler works of his genius. He received for this painting the high distinction in his country, of the Decoration of a Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor. But I must not linger with these treasures of the Art Gallery. Bierstadt, Church, Ferrari, Richter, are represented by their works and give color to the assertion, that it is the best collection of Paintings ever shown in the West. Near the centre of the Hall is

ROBERT COLLYER'S ANVIL,

upon which he worked in his Yorkshire home until he was twenty-eight years old. A year or two before the Great Fire, his people sent to England for it, and had it placed in his study at the church. It passed through a scorching trial when the building melted away under the fiery breath of the conflagration, but was dug out of the ruins and given to a warm friend and ardent admirer of Mr. Collyer, in Boston. He is the same gentleman who paid the salary of six thousand dollars per annum, for the two years that Mr. Collyer's burned out people were unable to do it. This popular preacher, by the way, has been making quite a visit at the East, and talked last Sunday to the people at the "Hub."

On that day I listened to a very able sermon from

PROF. SWING,

who aroused, not long since, such a commotion in the religious world to which he belongs by the freedom of his opinions. For a year or two he preached at McVicar's Theatre, but recently has gone back to a church on the North Side, when a gathering as there is to hear him every Sunday! We arrived late and found ourselves on the outskirts of an eager crowd, and in the same forlorn condition, just "within sight of the promised land," but unable to enter. Whether we looked unusually hungry for the spiritual food about to be distributed, I do not know, but shortly one of the deacons, (blessed be his memory,) came and gently whispered to us to follow him. Right cheerily we obeyed. Through the lecture room, up, up towards the sky we climbed, and at last, perched in the organ loft with the choir, we found ourselves within sound but not sight of the great man. However, in coming out, we passed close to him, and on the principle that celebrities are public property, I took a good look at this one. He is of medium size, middle aged, wears no beard, and is a very homely but strong featured man. Of brilliant talents, a profound thinker, he is not a pleasant speaker, having a harsh, nasal twang to his voice and a monotonous delivery.

E. S. B.

LETTER FROM THE SOUTH.

From Augusta to Charleston—A Most Unloving Country—Savannah—Its Streets, Parks, Churches, &c.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 23, 1874.

Since my last, our route has led us into new fields of observation, and presented to us new phases of southern life, as well as interesting, though somewhat gloomy pictures of the characteristics of the country.

Leaving Augusta, on the morning of Sept. 28 h, in the midst of a rain storm, which commenced the evening before and lasted until noon, we traveled through a country as devoid of all that in appearance can interest a civilized man, as there can be found probably outside of actual deserts, or the fields of sage brush on the slopes of the Rocky Mountains. Just think of traveling *anywhere* in Ohio, or any Northern State one hundred and forty miles, except possibly the newest ones, by rail, without seeing a village of over a dozen houses, or an improvement entitled to be called a respectable farm! Yet such is the fact from Augusta to Savannah! The whole road, with very few exceptions, runs through a dense forest of pines, cypress and cane brakes. The only relief to the sameness of the scene is the addition at some points of the "sweet gum," which in its foliage is lovely. Owing to the great moisture in many places, the trees are covered with vast quantities of pendant moss, which gives to the whole scene a weird look, and tells of an abundant supply of chills and fever, for all who have the hardihood to cast their lives in these swamps.

At different points, the scene too is varied by the turpentine distilleries, and the white and scarred bodies of the trees when have been boxed for the purpose of drawing forth their rich treasures. At these points will be found a few houses, constituting a village. But there must be cleared lands back from the railroad, as at these points is gathered the products in the shape of cotton bales. The entire exportable products are cotton, rosin and turpentine.

The real swampy parts of the country are in some places cleared and used for the production of rice. But when not cleared, the density of the vegetable growth is wonderful to behold. The cane grows in the brakes so thickly that it is as though it were impossible for man or beast to penetrate them.

I may explain the route by saying that the road from Augusta to Port Royal, crosses the Charleston and Savannah road at Yemassee, which is midway between the two first named cities. We, therefore, by going to Savannah first, had to return to this point of crossing by the same road over which we went.

Savannah is a city of much interest. Its streets cross each other at right angles—are but few of them wide, but throughout its whole extent they are beautified by numerous small parks, which occupy *each alternate square*. The streets, as well as the squares, are shaded by a dense growth of forest trees, embracing the pine, cedar, China, live oak, and others whose names I do not know, and these, with their drooping pendants of moss, give to the scene a most lovely and unique appearance. You can go throughout its whole extent at any part of the day with little exposure to the sun.

The churches, instead of, as with us, being crowded into cramped places, each occupy the half of a square, and all front on one or the other of the little parks or squares that I have mentioned.

The "Park" proper embraces ten acres, most thoroughly shaded by native forest trees like those I have before named, and everywhere in streets and parks, the Banana, Palmetto, Magnolia, and other trees of rare beauty, are interspersed amongst those of larger growth. Adjoining the park is a field of twenty acres which is some day to be added to it. This park is so different from any I have before visited that it strikes me as very beautiful. Its center is decorated by as fine a fountain as I ever saw.

Savannah is situated on the river of the same name, and about eighteen miles from its mouth. It is not only handsome, but does a large commercial business—chiefly in cotton, rosin, turpentine and lumber. It lies upon a bluff bank some twenty or thirty feet high, and the approaches to the docks, instead of being made by grading each street directly through to its destination, is secured by what I suppose a military man would call a "covered way." This has involved the construction of massive walls, but the work has been so well done that it must last for ages. On the opposite side of the river the land extends off in a broad extension of flats, raised but little, if any, above the water at ebb tide.

The route from Savannah to Charleston needs no description, what I have already said being sufficient, except that we cross the Savannah, the Ashepoo and the Edisto rivers. After leaving the former, which is the boundary between Georgia and South Carolina at that point, we run upon a trestle work for *three and seven eighths miles*. To reach this city, we leave the cars and cross the Ashley river by a ferry, and thus come upon the historic ground, rendered memorable by events which are indelibly impressed upon the hearts of the people. We reached here just as the setting sun was dropping down into the swamps we had left.

I intended in this to tell of Charleston, but must defer it to another time, as sight-seeing has occupied the hours, and we soon leave for home via Wilmington, Richmond and Cincinnati.

W. C. E.

CONVENTIONS.

Firemens Convention

At St. Louis, Oct. 6, the Firemens' Convention assembled, and the Committee on Order of Business reported that the two general topics, prevention and extinguishment, presented last year, be reviewed by a Committee of Five on each proposition. The Committee also reported 12 new propositions, and recommended that each proposition be referred to a separate Committee of Five, with instructions to report at this meeting, the titles of these propositions be given as reports are made or as discussions occur. The Committees then appointed to consider the various topics, reported. Topic No. 1 was then taken up for discussion, to wit: Does the existence of any direct acting service system justify a reliance upon that system alone for the extinguishment of fires without aid of auxiliary fire engines? Mr. Starkhill, of Tennessee, wished to hear about the Holly works system. Mr. Gibson, of Rochester, N. Y., stated his city had the largest Holly works in use. Two weeks ago at a fire two miles from the works, five 2½ inch streams knocked shingles off the roof. The works send water through 40 miles of pipe, and the speaker was very much in favor of the system, but even though the pipe was laid all over the city, he would not dispense with the other apparatus, as the Holly Works might get out of order.

Mr. Williams, of Newport, opposed the Holly system, and said he had a little Amoskeag engine which could throw a single stream 35 feet higher than the Covington Holly works could reach.

The subject was then referred to the Committee, as were topics 2, 3 and 4.

The Scandal.

The Brooklyn Argus, speaking of the indictments against Tilton and Moulton says the array of counsel in the Tilton case will be unusually large. Roscoe Conkling has accepted a retainer, and will sum up the case. Wm. M. Evarts, B. F. Arcy, John K. Porter, W. O. Bartlett, John Graham and T. T. Sherman will assist Mr. Conkling. The list of Tilton's counsel is said not to be complete. Senator Carpenter, of Wisconsin, Daniel Dougherty, of Philadelphia, and David Dudley Field are mentioned. Mr. Moulton has secured Judge Fullerton, although General Butler will take the lead in the case, and personally appear. Mr. Beecher will most likely appear also.

A motion has been made for a change of venue, and a motion will be made for a certiorari, to carry the case before the Supreme Court. This we believe is a motion of right, and an effort will then be made to remove the case to Albany. It is thought the trial will take place in a fortnight, and it will probably last three or four weeks.

New Dangled Diseases.

"Diseases is very various," said Mrs. Partington, as she retired from a street door, in conversation with Dr. Bolus. "The doctor tells me poor old Mrs. Hazs has got two hucks on her lungs. It is dreadful to think of, I declare. The disease is so various! One way we hear of people's dying of hermitage of the lungs, another way of brown creatures; here they tell us of the eremeturary canal being out of order, and tonsors of the throat; here we hear of neuralg

To Our Correspondents.

Questions for the department of the BLADE should be written plainly and on one side of the sheet only. They should be kept separate from communications regarding subscriptions, books, specimen copies, and other matter of a purely business character. The letter-writer should be written on a separate sheet, or with a blank line dividing them from the questions. The full name and address should accompany each letter.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—We call the attention of persons writing to this department of the BLADE, to the announcement that hereafter we shall exclude from these columns answers to any and all questions bearing *only* a fictitious signature. The reasons for such a course are too many to set forth here, but are all of weight and importance. This regulation will not apply to letters now on hand, nor to letters written and mailed prior to this date. We repeat that real names will be treated as confidential, and none published in these columns unless in cases of importance; nor will this regulation prevent correspondents from signing any initials or fictitious name they may choose, provided that in all cases the letter is accompanied by the real name of the writer. Questions asked anonymously after this date will not receive attention.

CHAS. A. E., Waupakoneta, O.—Your sketch is hardly available for our use.

V. S. W., Springfield, O.—We cannot undertake to recommend the College you name, but presume that it is as good as any of its class.

SCHINDESHANNES, Jeddo, Pa.—If you will drop a postal card to A. Y. Ladue & Co., of this city, they can undoubtedly supply you with what you want.

PERRY Liverpool, Pa.—We think there could be no harm in a young lady's kissing her betrothed in the presence of her friends.

L. J. A., Aurora, Ill., wishes to know where he can obtain the poem entitled "The Rum Maniac." As we are unable to inform him, perhaps some of our readers can.

J. C. G., Woodhull (no State.) The firm so far as we know is reliable, and is carrying on a regular business. But we do not undertake to vouch for them, and subscribers must enter any dealings on their own responsibility.

PLOWBOY, Hickory Ridge, Ill.—We are sorry that we cannot give you any directions on the subject named. In nine cases out of ten your own home physician is better than any one at a distance.

C. W. N., Niles, O.—Neither a former soldier nor any one else can enter land under the homestead law without actual residence. Your other questions have all been answered in a previous number of the paper.

H. E. H., St. Louisville, O.—Hang your thermometer in a porch or outbuilding, where it will be protected both from the wind and the rays of the sun. This will give the truest test of the actual temperature.

J. M. T., Mannsville, N. Y.—We can unhesitatingly recommend to you either Graham's, Munson's or Pitman's system of phonography; these are all standard works and differ from each other only in immaterial respects. Of the one you name we know but little, and can hardly recommend its adoption.

C. F. GRISSLER, 241 North street, Brooklyn, N. Y., is interested in the collection of insects for scientific purposes, or in other words, he is an entomologist. He would like the address of any of the readers of the BLADE who are similarly interested, in order that he may open a correspondence with them.

J. T. S., Butler, Ind.—To attempt to explain the relative merits of the Stand-pipe and Holly systems of water works would require more space than we could well devote to the subject. Your better plan would be to write to the proprietors of each system, and they will mail you pamphlets, showing facts, figures, etc., when you can judge for yourself.

WM. M. G.—writes to the BLADE from some town in Illinois asking for the address of a reliable land agent in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia. He neglects to give either State or postoffice, though we gather from a very dim postmark that he resides in Illinois. We will try to obtain the information he wishes, but would be glad to have his full address.

MRS. E. J. V., North Loup, Neb.—The rewards of editorial labor are not so plentiful as to dull appreciation for such kindly letters as yours of Sept. 25th. We thank you very sincerely for your words of praise, and can assure you that they repay us for many a toilsome task. We trust that there are better times in store for Nebraska, and that her enemies, the grasshoppers, may never return again.

MRS. J. H. W., Fort Atkinson, Wis.—Mr. T. S. Arthur, by no means ranks among our first class writers, though we would hardly undertake to fix his status. We have no means of ascertaining the comparative circulation of his magazine.—In England, a Duke holds a rank of nobility next below that of the Prince of Wales, the heir-apparent to the English throne. In many European countries a Duke is a ruling sovereign, but without the title of King, as the Duke of Holstein.—We can conceive of no circumstances sufficiently aggravated to justify a man in turning his wife out of doors.

OLD SUBSCRIBER, Hamilton, O.—There is possibly a magnetic current, or a deposit of magnetic iron ore in the earth near your well, perhaps surrounding the latter. It is possible that an examination of the water of the well would reveal the presence of iron.—We know nothing regarding the standing of the firm named beyond what is stated in their advertisement. We are not prepared to vouch for them.—The concert you mention in behalf of the Louisville Library was postponed. You will find particulars in the notices given elsewhere.—We do not know who are the authorized agents for the establishment you name.

H. M. M., Utica, N. Y.—The races of the season just closed show a decided advancement in the average speed of the noted flyers of the country. Next to Goldsmith Maid who accomplished her mile in 2:14 at Boston, the next fastest time by any animal now on the turf is that of Lulu, who has made her mile in 2:16¾. At Rochester, in a race with Red Cloud, Gloster, a son of Volunteer, made a record of 2:18, 2:17¾, 2:17 and 2:19, said to be the fastest four consecutive mile heats on record. Red Cloud, at Buffalo, made a record of 2:18, 2:18¾ and 2:21. Mambrino Gift, who made a record of 2:20 at Rochester has the fastest recorded time made by any stallion.

IRA C. E., Lock Haven, Pa.—"The Wonders of the World" in our book list is published by Lee & Shepard, of Boston. It is handsomely bound in blue cloth, contains 344 pages, and several hundred engravings. All our subscribers who have ordered it are very much pleased with it. Unless we are much mistaken it is a larger and better book than that published by the Pittsburgh house you name.

NO NAME, Indianola, (No State).—A correspondent writes: Please send the BLADE, which you have been sending in a club to Sandyville, Warren county, to Mendota, La Salle county, Ills. So far this letter is correct but our correspondent neglects to attach his signature. There are five postoffices named Indianola in as many different States, and we are consequently unable even to guess where our correspondent is. As he has moved he will hardly see this paragraph, and our only hope is that some of his former neighbors who are members of the club alluded to will see this and send it to him.

MRS. S. MC., Ridgeley, Neb.—We cannot tell you where you could find a copy of the original "Yankee Doodle." Francis Bret Harte is the real name of the gentleman who writes under that signature. Mr. Harte has quite an enviable reputation as a story writer, and is we believe ranked as first class. His present residence is in or near Boston.

HENRY J. H., Leavenworth, Kan.—The following are the rules governing the reception of contributions for the Weekly BLADE, AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL and NATIONAL MONTHLY:

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. The full name and address should be written on each article.

Accepted articles cannot always be used immediately on acceptance, but will be printed as the requirements of the publication concerned admit.

It is highly important that writers should punctuate their manuscript as they desire it to appear in print; and paragraphs should in all cases be distinctly indicated.

Contributors will readily understand that owing to the great number of manuscripts received, and the pressure of other duties, it is impossible to give each writer detailed reasons for an editorial decision.

We can in no case, be responsible for the preservation and return of manuscript which is not accompanied by stamps to pay return postage. It is preferable that writers should preserve copies of poems and shorter sketches.

All manuscript should be written legibly in ink, on one side of the paper only, and, where it is possible, should be folded and not rolled. Ordinary note or letter size paper is most convenient for transmission through the mails, and this should be folded only once, lengthwise of the sheet. Avoid sending fragmentary pages.

Letters to the editor, accompanying manuscript, should give the title of the article sent as well as the fictitious name of the author, if any such has been adopted. Letters of inquiry regarding manuscript previously sent should give the title, name assumed, and date of sending.

The NATIONAL MONTHLY is issued on the 15th and the AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL on the 25th of the month preceding the date of issue. Articles designed for a particular number of either of these publications should reach us not less than three weeks earlier than the date named in the first case and two weeks earlier in the second.

CONSTANT READER, Potsdam Junction, N. Y.—The firm of which you inquire is a real firm doing a regular business in New York City. So far as we know they are reliable. But we do not undertake to endorse them or their manner of doing business. Every one must take the responsibility of doing business with them, on his own shoulders.

SCRIBBLER, Stewart, Wis.—The Catholic Bishops claim to receive their power and authority by direct transmission from the Apostle Peter.—The first two distinguished men you mention were painters, the third was a sculptor; the names are pronounced *Ahs-ja-lo, Ray-fa-el,* and *Tor-wald-sen*, the accent being indicated by the italics.—A foreigner can remain in this country as long as he chooses without being naturalized, and claim the protection of the law in all respects. His naturalization is, however, requisite to the enjoyment of the ballot and other political rights.

"MICHIGAN STREET," Toledo, Ohio.—Miss Nilson, (now Madam Rouzaud) has never appeared in Toledo more than once. This was in the early part of 1871 (January or February) when she sang in White's Hall. She was accompanied at her concert of that date by Anna Louise Carey, Brignoli, the Tenor, Brookhouse Bowler, Basso, and Wehli, the pianist. Tickets were sold at four dollars each.

C. M. HOMER, Lodi, Medina Co., Ohio, would like the address of two members of Company G, 24 Ohio Vol. Heavy Artillery. He would like to have any of the company who may see this paragraph address him a line as indicated. We take the liberty of suggesting to Mr. H. that he might have greatly facilitated his inquiries if in his note to the BLADE he had given the *names* of the two men inquired for.

HENRY J. M., Mechanicsville, Ala.—We cannot answer your question definitely. But statistics show that there are 748,000,000 gallons of beer consumed annually in England. In Germany the number of gallons is 146,000,000 of beer and 121,500,000 of wine. Frenchmen drink every year 51,800,000 gallons of beer and 600,000,000 of wine. In the United States the annual consumption of beer is 297,000,000 gallons, 22,000,000 of wine and 73,000,000 of distilled spirits. The value of all this liquor represents $2,000,000,000, and the amount of capital invested in its production amounts to $2,000,000,000 more.

J. D. B., Texas City, Ill.—It is estimated that the world uses 250,000,000 lbs of tea each year, and 713,000,000 pounds of coffee. China furnishes nearly all of the tea, and Brazil over one-half of the coffee. Only 140,000 pounds of Java and 18,000 pounds of Mocha is produced. The United States consumes nearly one third of all the coffee produced in the world, and the English people are the greatest tea-drinkers out of China. The Germans rank next to the Americans as coffee drinkers. The Americans consume about six pounds of coffee and 1½ pounds of beef per head, counting adults and infants, each year.

W. D. B., Monticello, Ky.—The assessed value of the real estate of New York is $812,719,017. Of the largest buildings in the city assessed for taxation, Stewart's retail store valued by the assessor at $1,150,000, pays a tax of $32,000; the Grand Central depot valued at an equal sum pays $42,000; the Fifth Avenue Hotel, valued at $1,100,00 pays a tax of $30,200.—There are numerous other buildings that might be named valued at from $1,000,000 to $850,000 which pay from $28,000 down to $9,000, per year in taxes.

A CORRESPONDENT, North Loup, Valley county, Neb., writes: "You have heard what a fearful scourge has passed over this beautiful country; how the grasshoppers have eaten the crops; how nothing is left to sustain life through the coming winter and until another crop can be raised, (and then it may be taken again). I don't know how it will be or how we shall manage, but at present our people are employed by the Government in building a fort on the North Loup, about 20 miles north of here. When that is done and money gone, I don't know what we will do. But we still hope for the best."

JOHN W. P., Spottsville, Ky.—If you will address a line to Little, Brown & Co., Boston, they will send you their catalogue of legal publications, which you will find to embrace all the standard English and American works.

HENRY B. W., Kendallville, Ind.—The largest locomotive engine in the world is said to be the Janus, now working on a coal road in Pennsylvania. It was originally designed for service on the Union Pacific Railroad, and has four cylinders, 15x22 inches, and twelve drivers, 3½ feet in diameter, and no other wheels. Its weight, when tanks and coal bunkers are full, is eighty four tons. The Janus was built at the Mason Machine Works, Taunton, Massachusetts. The only worthy rival to this monster locomotive is one on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, which has two cylinders, 20x26 inches, and twelve driving wheels, with a total weight of sixty-four tons.

A. B., Toluca, Ills.—Since January, 1874, the fee for registering a Domestic letter (that is a letter mailed at any Postoffice in the United States or Territories to be delivered at any other office in the United States or Territories) has been eight cents, in addition to the regular letter rate of postage. According to a decision of the Department, two persons may remit money to the same address in a registered letter by paying a single fee, provided the postage is paid on full at letter rates in addition to the fee for registering.

PIONEER, Silver Lake, Neb.—In the cases of settlers whose entries have been cancelled Commissioner Drummond has ruled that the applicant must make oath that he had made an entry while in the military or naval service, or prior to such service, giving the date of entry, and describing the tract of land entered; that he went upon or returned to the land within six months from the date of his discharge from the service, and that his entry was cancelled by reason of his absence from the claim for more than six months while in the United States service. If the land covered by the original entry is found to be undisposed of, the entry will be reinstated on the records, and the applicant allowed to make proof that he had settled upon, improved and cultivated the tract, which proof, if satisfactory, will entitle him to a patent. If the tract has been disposed of, he will be allowed to select another homestead, and the proof of settlement and cultivation of the first tract may be used by him in proving his claim in the second entry.

OCTOBER FASHIONS.

Over its orders and shopping tours the World takes up the chorus of saltim banques from La Princesse de Trebizonde:

"Well, our luck has changed at last;
We'll dress more than in the past
Silk and satin, pink and blue,
Silken hose and gloves of white,
Gloves of white."

"*Et des habits de velours,*" for those who like, though the velvet is worn with cashmere over-dress. At one of the late openings a plain demi-train of black velvet was shown with draped overskirt and sacque of the finest cashmere covered with twig work of jet and finished by twisted bead fringes. Silk is to be worn with *matelasse*, the quilted satin, and entire suits are of woolen goods alone, and not a wool polonaise over silk, as formerly. Everybody is not wearing silk this year; nor yet velvet; and word of plainer styles will be welcome.

The usual mode of street suits allows the skirt to clear the ground oftener than formerly, and shows a box-pleated flounce with wide round apron covering the hips well, and meeting in the back over the Watteau pleat of the skirt, while the jacket sets to the figure with definite easy fit. It has the French back with side seams curving so as to give the effect of side forms, making this simple cut available for stout figures; the basque is either very short and plain as in Worth's newest dresses, or in sharp hollow box pleats deeply pointed and lined to show the facing. The fronts are fitted with one dart; the throat closes with a small collar of silk or the deep unbecoming sailor shape. Sleeves are the close coat shape, very high on the shoulder, with small cuff shaped to the wrist. A new design of Worth's has the finely moulded sleeve buttoned on the outside from top cord to lower one, with crochet buttons and button-holes worked in the silk, the edges of the sleeve finished with thick piping. Another style has a fine shirred puff let in the length of the sleeve, and the edges piped as usual. These patterns, of course, dispense with a cuff.

The latest costumes from abroad show much grace of outline with quiet finish. The basque is edged with a single piping, the open seams behind held together with narrow bows of folded silk, the front width is drawn in shirred rows, as fine as the needle can make them, broad revers made of side widths, outlined by piping, and the skirt at the back is held in large pleats by tapes beneath, or a yard deep flounce with shirred heading, has above it a Watteau drapery on the back only, cut very short in the centre, and edged by netted cord fringe.

Wool goods retain the deep round overskirt which drapes well, and have the single-breasted sacque with loose coat sleeve and wide cuff. The trimmings are wide bands of velvet or heavy silk up the front and middle seam of the back and across the cuff. To give a stylish air to wool costumes, the basque is furnished with sleeves of silk having cuffs of material, the little collar is of silk and a large silk apron, edged with deep side pleatings, is sometimes added, now that the underskirt of silk is no longer fashionable. The half-polonaise is too graceful to be laid aside wholly, and new ones are buttoned to the item in front, shaped by single darts, the jacket back made quite short, and the skirt laid in a pleat each side of the centre of the back, and held together by bows of folded silk, or by sashes, to fill the opening. A very very stylish polonaise in dark brown matelasse had a close gored apron front, buttoned in front and on both sides by crochet buttons, and the back under the basque was filled by kilt pleatings of brown silk to the depth of the polonaise skirt. These pleatings were open, but so deeply laid as hardly to fall apart over the tournure. This model will be copied in cheviot, camel hair and shawl plaids, with bands of silk on the edge, or silk side pleating, which are more stylish than ball fringes, now grown common. If used, choose the rough uncut balls of two shades or colors, with deep beading. The silk ball fringe is very beautiful, but expensive, and is the only thing handsome on fine black goods. I do not speak of the blue steel and jet fringes which are at best the fancy of a season, and only in taste on silks. The beaded braids and open galoons are only fit for shop girls' wear, who must make a showy appearance at the slightest cost. Elegant dresses of silk or cashmere have aprons and cuirass quadrille in fine round jet, with figure in the square and border of leaves in bugles and cut beads, furnished by twisted jet fringe. Blue steel is effective in the tiniest seed beading like blue frost, covering the fabric in waves, network or twigs, with figures in the meshes. Silk twist bullion and netted fringes are imitated in beads, and laces are heavy with steel jet or pearl beads, which are not largely used, as they are expensive and enbemeral.

For stylish promenade,

WHITE FELT HATS

are the choice, in small shapes after the French models, dainty with trimmings of white gros royale or gros grain, ostrich tips and white dove's wing. With the black or dark silk costume accompanying these, the white tulle scarf is worn about the neck. This is of unhemmed tulle, two or two and a half yards long, and wound close about the neck, and the ends held together by ribbon bows. For the house, these scarfs have an inch hem done with floss, and are pinned loosely at the throat with white ribbon bows, an especially pretty fashion for ladies, old or young, to wear with black dresses, even of modest alpaca.

PEARL GRAY FELTS

of rather low shape, with brim upturned in various ways, and trimmed with gray gros royale bindings, and bands nearly white, with natural gray and white plumes are next to white ones in style, the color if desired being added by a twist of twilled crimson silk under the brim, or a knot of stemless carmine roses in front. Roses however, are usually reserved for the chip hats, black and white, which are to be worn very late this fall, made seasonable by trimmings and binding of black velvet. Plumes are so constantly seen that people of exclusive tastes prefer the tinted wings alone. For instance a made gray felt with self-colored silk trimming, is very soft and beautiful, with a gray and pink shaded wing, or a sharp blood red one, darting from the knots of rich and pale silk. A leghorn marine hat, bound with black velvet, has a lemon-colored wing, shading to faint pink with delicate effect. A French modiste of unimpeachable style, showed at her opening, *round felt hats* in dark gray and blue, trimmed with twilled scarf-ties of black plaid in high colors, brown, maize and crimson, or brown, maize and brilliant blue. These were arranged in voluminous loops and bows in front with no other trimming than a grave wing at the side. It must be noted that the hats of the best milliners are much lower than the popular steeple crowns. The high Alpine and brigande shapes, always "fast"-looking, are now positively vulgar.

The novelty for wear in the sunny days of fall, especially suited to southern latitudes, brought over by ladies from their summer European tour, is the Oxford linen, of fine gray, woven of blue and white threads alternating. It is without gloss, and looks like light mixed wool fabric, and the suits are made up with jacket, ample apron and wings behind, trimmed with side pleating of the gray, striped with pink or blue, the color folded in the pleat, so as to show delicately when left open. These suits are not made here, and it is amusing to see the intelligence that passes when two ladies meet on the Avenue, each wearing an Oxford linen. "So you have been to Paris, too," is the mute comment, plain as words could speak.

The style of wearing the hair abroad is called the

RAPHAEL COIFFURE,

named, like other fashionable fancies, from the Princess de Trebizonde, which people are fond of because it has more wit, sweeter music and more taste, (or morals, if you will,) than all the other opera bouffes together. The Raphael coiffure has the hair turned back in natural looking waves, as the Prince wears it, not puffed or raised, but tied in a queue of curls behind. The

NOVELTIES IN LINGERIE

are hem-stitched handkerchiefs of blue-gray Oxford linen, with striped border. New sets are flaring collar and cuffs of blue or pink, hair striped percale, scolloped in button hole, and the corners wrought in point lace bars, round applique scrolls of fine white pique. Sets of white pique also have applique or insertion of tinted hair stripe, with pretty effect.

THE STYLISH WALKING BOOT

for fall is of calf, kid or straight-grained morocco, seven inches high in the ankle, with curved top and welted extension sole. The button piece is of French kid, and the buttonholes made by hand and taken in deeply, and the tops lined with rose or cream-colored kid. The cork sole, covered with leather, above the ordinary one, renders boots impervious to damp and adds nothing to the weight, though the double sole is fully half an inch thick. French boots have the toes cut off square, but what is called half-French toes are usually worn. Heels of walking boots are high but broad. House shoes are of fine black kid, with seam down the instep and high curved heel. The sandal and sandal boot, with straps to button across the fine lace stocking, are very popular, and a new invention is a piece of blue or pink silk, lined with elastic, to slip on the foot, and show under the boot straps, instead of an expensive stocking—an item to think of, now that fine silk hose are $5 to $8 a pair. The sandal boot has a tiny bow of gros grain or velvet, without ends at the top of the ankle, another on the toe and similar bows are seen on slippers. The Kellog sandal is a low shoe, inlaid with blue kid, on which the ornamental straps are stitched. A carriage boot, with high velvet top, is said to be very popular. Dress boots are of white, black or flesh colored silk, satin or kid, to suit the toilet. Black satin boots are embroidered up the instep seam with jet and silk. Bridal slippers of white satin are trimmed round the ankle with lace and orange buds. All slippers are cut low and nearly straight round the foot.

SHIRLEY DARE.

A Little Personal History.

[Washington Correspondence N. Y. Tribune, Oct. 1.]

Miss Sherman, whose wedding day it is is the General's eldest daughter. When she made her debut in the society of the capital a few years ago her prepossessing manners won her hosts of friends and admirers. She is of medium height, has finely cut features, whose attractiveness is heightened by an expression of amiability and intelligence. Her retiring modesty is a conspicuous trait of her character. It was noticed at the ball given a few years ago by Sir Edward Thornton, the British Minister, to Prince Albert, that when His Highness, through Sir Edward, solicited the pleasure of opening the round dances with Miss Sherman, she had the courage to decline the honor in accordance with certain rules she had laid down for herself on entering society, which she could not be prevailed on to break. It was a surprise to royalty, all unaccustomed to repulse; but when it was explained to the Prince his astonishment gave place to respect, and Miss Sherman was afterward the recipient of an elegant present from him—a locket of richly wrought dead gold, turquoise in the center surmounted by diamonds, and surmounted by a large pearl, on the reverse side his miniature. An autograph note begged her acceptance of this souvenir of an acquaintance which he said it would always give him pleasure to remember.

Two years ago, while on a visit to Fort Leavenworth, then in command of a near relative, Miss Sherman, while out riding one day on horseback, was suddenly and violently thrown from the saddle. The accident jarred her nervous system to a degree that made a journey to Europe necessary. She crossed the ocean with a party of friends, traveled slowly from one famous spa to another, drinking the waters and trying the baths, and finally joined a pilgrimage to Lourdes. The party turned their faces homeward after more than a year's absence, Miss Sherman's health entirely restored. While waiting in London for the day of her departure, she met her destiny in the person of Lieut. Thomas W. Fitch of Commodore Alden's flagship. The Lieutenant was a graduate of the Naval Academy, and a native of New York. Soon after Miss Sherman's return to the United States, Lieut. Fitch obtained leave of absence, and presented himself in Washington. The object and success of his visit the ceremonies of to-day attest.

Turkey Making an Arsenal of Herself.

People will soon want to know what Turkey intends to do with so much explosive material, such quantities of deadly missiles, such engines of destruction. We have frequent occasion to notice the shipments from our port of guns and ammunition. But it is not in New York alone that the ferocious Mussulman is arming himself. The other day the Viceroy of Egypt gave the Turkish Sultan an iron-clad, and now his Majesty's mother, the Valide Sultana, has kindly told the Grand Vizier that she will herself pay the cost of thirty field-pieces, gun-carriages and all complete, for her son. This present is in addition to twenty other pieces of Krupp artillery which her Highness a short time ago good-naturedly gave for the troops. The Sultan is also treating himself to a few guns, and the Vizier has just signed a contract with the local representative of the Krupp foundry at Essen for 200 field pieces for the Turkish army the cost of the orders to be defrayed out of the Sultan's own privy purse. The Valide Sultana has made it a condition of her little order that the thirty cannon shall be delivered within four months' time at the latest. If the design is to use this warlike material somebody is likely to get hurt; if not the imperial treasury is burdened to little purpose.

The Shipping of Canada.

It has been claimed for Canada that she stands third or fourth on the list of nations owning shipping, and that she bids fair at no distant day to occupy a still more distinguished position. According to the St. John *Telegraph*, the correct figures are as follows:

	Tons.		Tons.
Great Britain	7,99,100	Italy	1,584,621
United States	4,345,439	Germany	1,096,58
Canada	1,810,000	France	958,002
Norway	1,166,04		

This would give the third place to Canada. The amount of ship-building going on in different parts of the Dominion promises a still more favorable exhibit in the near future.

"High, bold, and flaring," is what they say of the new bonnet.

Political.

The Massachusetts Republican State Convention met on the 7th inst., at Worcester. Governor B. Loring called the Convention to order, and read a call under which delegates were chosen. Loring was chosen temporary Chairman. It was ordered that Committees be appointed on Permanent Organization and Credentials. Mr. Briscoe from the Organization Committee, reported Henry L. Dawes for President, with a list of Vice-Presidents. A Committee of Three was appointed to wait on Dawes and inform him of his election, and escort him to the chair. They retired and soon returned with Dawes, who took the chair amid applause, and called upon the Rev. C. D. Hills, who offered prayer. Mr. Dawes then proceeded to address the Convention. At the conclusion of his speech it was agreed to complete the ballot for Governor. The Convention then took a recess until 2:30 o'clock.

The result of the first ballot was as follows: Whole number of votes cast, 1,042, of which Mr. Talbot had 755, Mr. Loring 198, John E Sanford of Taunton, 20, B. F. Butler 16, E. R. Hoar and Mr. Dawes 1 each.

Alexander H. Rice said the unanimity of the vote was a testimonial of confidence of the Convention in Talbot, and moved that his nomination be made unanimous. The delegates from Fall River requested that a vote be taken, and only half a dozen or so dissented. Talbot's nomination was declared unanimous.

The Convention re-assembled at 7:30 p. m., and proceeded to ballot for Lieut. Governor. The votes reported for Lieut. Governor, whole number 1,012, necessary to a choice, 507. Patrick Donohue, Milo Hudreth and E. B. Stoddard received one each; George B. Loring, 8; Charles P. Sucknev, of Fall River, 271; Alfred Macy, of Nantucket, 206, and Horatio G. Knight, of East Hampton, 448. Knight was then nominated by acclamation. Oliver Warner was nominated by acclamation for Secretary of the Commonwealth. Charles R. Train was nominated by acclamation for Attorney General. Charles Andcott was nominated by acclamation for Auditor. Charles Adams, Jr., was nominated unanimously as Treasurer.

The Committee on Resolutions reported as follows:

The Republicans of Massachusetts, proud of the record of their party, reaffirm their devotion to the great principles of justice, upon which it was founded, and they pledge their best and constant endeavors to maintain these principles in the future; be it, therefore,

Resolved, That sound currency is indispensible to national prosperity, and that to this end the nation must make its demand promises to pay equal to gold, the recognized standard of money; and that it is the further duty of Congress to adopt such measures as shall lead to this realization of value, and no inflation of currency, by adding to Government issues, should be permitted.

2d. That Massachusetts has seen with abhorrence the attempt, through banded leagues, to deprive whole classes of our population of their Constitutional prerogatives, and as the amplest protection of the individual in his civil rights and privileges is the great duty of the National Government, therefore, as Republicans reaffirming our abiding faith in the fundamental rights and exact equality of citizens before the law in the largest sense, we express our gratitude to the President of the United States for his prompt interference against an effort at usurpation over a recognized State Government, and for his determined opposition towards all movements and combinations seeking to abridge, limit or restrain the rights of any portion of the American people.

3d. That the Republican party of Massachusetts demand and will require of all persons holding office, whether National, State, or Municipal, an administration of the Government, which shall conform to the highest standard of honesty, integrity and economy, to the end that public indebtedness may be honorably and speedily paid, and the burden of taxation lightened.

4th. That the record of the Republican party of Massachusetts is a sufficient guarantee of its continued sympathy with that legislation which will promote the best interests of labor, and tend to the moral and intellectual elevation of all persons engaged in industrial pursuits.

5th. That the Republican party has proved itself under all circumstances to be the party of progress and reform; that it has shown itself ready and prompt to correct all abuses, and bring its own servants to a strict account for unfaithfulness in official conduct. It denounces all laws which open the way for corruption, and will demand of all its servants that its official position shall never be made subservient to their personal aggrandizement.

The last resolution commends the nominess to the suffrage of the people.

The resolutions were adopted and the usual vote of thanks passed, and the Convention adjourned sine die.

At Augusta, Ga., Oct. 7, the election for members to the Legislature passed off quietly with scarcely any opposition, except in a few counties. There will not be exceeding fourteen Republicans in both Houses at the next General Assembly, thus giving the Democrats a majority on joint ballot of 205. About 1,700 votes were polled, giving a majority of 1,500.

A special to the Courier-Journal says John Young Brown was nominated in the Democratic Convention in the Second Kentucky District.

At New York, Oct. 7th, the Workingmen's Convention nominated Charles A. Dana for Mayor.

Both the Republicans and Independents of the Tenth District of Missouri have nominated John B. Hyde for Congress. The Democrats had a very large meeting at Twelfth and Market streets.—Gov. Woodson, Chas. H. Sardin (nominee for Governor,) Senator Bogy, R. W. Hanna, of Indiana, Thomas P. Aikens, of Salt Lake, and other prominent gentlemen, spoke.

The Republicans of the Fifth District of Wisconsin at Fondulac, nominated Colonel John Cochrane, of Dodge, for Congress. Colonel Cochrane is Master of the State Grange, Patrons of Husbandry.

The town elections in Connecticut on the 5th inst., were for town officers, and local questions entered largely into the choice of these, so that political lines were not closely adhered to.

The towns voted on the license question, and on a constitutional amendment giving towns of over 5,000 inhabitants two representatives in the Legislature. In towns in Eastern Connecticut there were slight but general Republican gains. The constitutional amendment was generally favored by a large majority. Nor wich unexpectedly votes against license. East Hartford, Democratic, no license. Bloomfield, Newington, New Britain, and Meriden are Democratic. New Haven re-elected Mayor Lewis and favors license. Hartford elects Democratic officers with the exception of Town Clerk, First Selectman and one Constable and one vote in favor of license.

The Democratic Convention at Lancaster, Ohio, on the 5th inst. nominated Wm. E. Fink, of Perry county, as candidate for Congress, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of A. J. Jewett.

Gen. Goff and Col. Wilson, Republican and Democratic candidates for Congress from the First West Virginia District, engaged in a joint discussion before an immense crowd in Washington Hall, Wheeling, Tuesday night. It is generally conceded that Wilson (Dem.) was badly worsted.

A dispatch says the Republicans of the Eighth district of this have nominated Gen. W. H. Powell, of Kansas City, for Congress, and the Independents of the same district have nominated J. P. Alexander.

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Humorous Poetry.
Spencer's Complete Works.
Scott's Poetical Works, with Illustrations.
Herbert's Works, with Illustrations.
Campbell's (Thomas) Poetical Works.
Lover's Poetical Works—Illustrated.
Bloomfield's Poems—Illustrated.
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News of the Week.

WASHINGTON.

The following letter has been received at the Postoffice Department from the Special Agent sent to investigate the murder of the colored Route Agent in Alabama, a month ago:

"I have just had warrants issued against nine of the murderers, including the Sheriff of this county, and will proceed to make arrests at once. The reign of terror existing in this county at present, far exceeds anything of the kind I have ever seen. Armed bodies of men are riding over the country, and people are afraid to go into the fields to save their crops from ruin. The right of free speech is denied them, and many desire to return to slavery."

The foregoing letter is dated in the woods near Livingstone, Sumner county, Sept 29.

The Redemption Agency has made a call on National Banks for about $7,000,000 in legal-tender notes to reimburse the Treasurer for their circulating notes redeemed and assorted. Calls of the same nature for $5,000,000 more will probably be made during the present week. When the banks have responded to the calls, the Agency will be in a condition to resume redemptions. The force of the agency is now sufficient to count and assort bank notes as fast as they are received, so that there is not any likelihood of another suspension. A call will be made on banks for reimbursement as fast as their notes are assorted. The five per cent. deposit leaves so small a margin for the agency to work upon that calls must be made with great frequency in order to prevent an exhaustion of the fund.

The Court of Commissioners of the Alabama Claims, has adjourned till November 9th, all the cases being ready for hearing. The Court has been occupied revising and adding new rules growing out of suggestions of the Counsel and Judges, who are very anxious that when the Court again meets it may have something on which to act.

The Redemption Bureau will not resume the redemption of National Bank notes until probably the 20th. Redemption might be recommenced now, but the Treasurer desires to perfect such arrangements as will make business continuous.

According to an analysis of the statement of Dr. Purvis, one of the Commissioners appointed to settle the affairs of the Freedman's Saving Bank, there will be a loss of from $300,000 to $400,000 on insufficient securities and loans, which in the course of a long time may yield 75 per cent. to depositors.

The Department has issued the following general order in relation to the death of Commodore Woolsey:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, }
WASHINGTON, October 8th. }

Commodore Melancton B. Woolsey, of the United States Navy, died of yellow fever, while in command of the Navy Yard at Pensacola, on the 2d inst. In announcing to the naval service the loss of this officer, this Department feels called upon to express its appreciation of the high character which Commodore Woolsey gained during the war of the rebellion, and of the self-sacrificing spirit he evinced during the deadly pestilence which has lately desolated the Pensacola Navy Yard. When under orders to proceed to the North upon important service, after the fever had broken out in the town of Pensacola, but not within the yard, he suggested to the Department that he had better remain with his command. He was informed that under such circumstances he might properly comply with his orders, but he replied that he preferred to remain at his post. Remaining there he died a martyr to his sense of duty. He has thus bequeathed to the navy an example of heroism such as may occur in peaceful days, and of a devotion to his duty that cannot be excelled in time of war. WM. REYNOLDS,
Acting Secretary of the Navy.

At Washington, private advices received by prominent officials from New Orleans state that the insurgents do not intend to adhere to their recent compromise. They know that any plan for fair elections will perpetuate Republican rule, and that the only plan of Democratic success is to drive out and murder Republican leaders and intimidate the rank and file. Further trouble is expected.

Postmaster General Jewell on Friday, on noticing a certain payment was about to be made to the Erie Railroad Company, through a claim agent in this city, telegraphed to the President of that Company, as follows:

"I desire to discontinue the system of the claim agency relating to business in or with the Postoffice Department. Such agencies to a greater or less extent, reflect upon the good faith and promptness of the Government. I desire that business with the Department should be conducted by and claims due, paid to persons directly interested, and not with or to claim agents. Is this your wish, or do you wish them to go through their hands? Please state frankly what commission you pay your agents.

The President replied by telegraph, stating that his company had no claim agency employed on commission, but for its convenience and for the speedy dispatch of business, it had employed one at a stipulated sum per annum for such services as might be rendered. If, however, such an employment would infringe upon such a system as the Postmaster General might wish to adopt, the Railroad Company, desiring to conform to his views, would withdraw it.

In response the Postmaster-General on the 9th inst. sent the following telegram, and it may be considered an authoritative expression of his views, which will be immediately embodied in the Department orders:

"It is my desire that no agent shall stand between this Department and any parties with whom it has business. If any neglect in transacting our business or making payments is perceived by your company I beg you will promptly inform me of it, and I will see that your interest is protected, but I cannot permit claim agents to come around the Department. By this I do not mean proper officers of the Company who wish to come here to transact their business, or to accelerate their claims, but I cannot and will not tolerate claim agents."

An official statement is made that there is no foundation for the allegation that the act of June 22, 1874 reversing and condensing the laws of the United States, effected any change in the rates of duties at that time by law properly imposed, nor is there any foundation in fact for the allegation that the Treasury Department, through its decisions or otherwise, has in any way altered the law or increased the rates of duties levied.

There seems to be a strong possibility that the question of the completion of the Union Pacific Railroad will be settled in a few days. During the term of Secretary Cox, a report was made by the Committee in regard to that Road, in which certain things were ordered to be done to render the Road complete as a first class Road within the meaning of the act of Congress. The Commission recently appointed by the President has just completed an examination of the Road. The report is looked for with great interest, as its recommendations, if favorable, will permanently establish the status of the Road and give to the Company its entire land grant, amounting to 12,000,000 acres, not an acre of which has been patented to the Road.

The commission appointed to investigate the alleged murder of five Osage Indians by the Kansas militia have submitted their report to the Commissioner of Indian affairs. They find that the attack on these Indians was unprovoked and unjustifiable, and presume that when the attention of the authorities of Kansas is called to the evidence in the case, they will not hesitate to direct the return of the property captured from these friendly Indians; and it is recommended that in any event the Government of the United States should see that the Osages are reimbursed.

In addition to the so-called "Granger," cases, involving the constitutionality of the Wisconsin Railroad law and the Grant Parish (Louisiana) cases, which involves the constitutionality of the "Ku-Klux law," there will come before the Supreme Court, this term, a case to be certified from the Supreme Court of the State of California, involving the constitutionality of that State, prohibiting the landing of Chinese women brought to the United States for immoral purposes. It will be remembered that Mr. Justice Field, recently holding the Circuit Court in California, decided, on a writ of habeas corpus, that this article is in conflict with the 14th article of the amendments. All of the above mentioned cases, in consideration of their great public importance, will be advanced on the docket.

Col. Tom Scott, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and Hinckley, President of the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad had a three hours' conference with Postmaster General Jewell on the 8th inst. in regard to the disputed questions of compensation for the railway mail service. Gen. Bangs, Superintendent of this branch of the postal service, also took part in an informal discussion. It is now confidently believed that all matters at issue will be amicably and satisfactorily settled.

It is rumored in official circles that Postmaster General Jewell will soon resign. It is absolutely certain that he is not in sympathy with the administration upon the most important questions. He has made very few friends since he has been here.

Attorney General Williams has just received a dispatch from the United States Marshal for the western district of Texas, announcing the arrest of eleven disguised White Leaguers, who are known to have murdered several citizens for voting the Republican ticket.

THE EAST.

The business partners of Moulton became his bondsmen in the Beecher slander suit.

John Anderson, of New York, founder of the School of Natural History on Peneskis Island, has written to Garibaldi, enclosing a draft in his favor for 5,000 francs, with the announcement that he had made provision for securing to him a like sum annually during his life.

A dispatch from Lewiston says: The Continental and Lincoln Mills are running one-half of the time. The Androscoggin will commence running on two-thirds time on the 7th, and the other mills will follow.

The 65th annual meeting of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions began at Rutland, Vt., Oct. 6. There was a large number of divines and others present from all points of the United States, and incoming trains are continually adding to the crowd. The exercises began by a business meeting in the Congregational Church. Rev. Dr. Mark Hopkins called the meeting to order. The report on the Home Department was read by Secretary West, of which the following is a brief abstract:

Nine corporate members have died since the last meeting. Thirty new missionaries joined the Foreign Board for work in nominally Christian lands. Four were sent to Northern Mexico and one to Western Mexico. After a sojourn in the country ten missionaries have returned to their work. No change has taken place in agencies employed heretofore.

A dispatch says he Committee of the Presbytery of Jersey City has presented charges and specifications against Rev. John S. Glendenning of seduction, breach of promise, etc. The moderator appointed Rev. C. K. Imbrie and Rev. H. C. Riggs to conduct the case for the prosecution, and Rev. S. B. Dodd and Rev. Edward Wall, for the defense.

A resolution was submitted by the Executive Committee in opposition to the proposed reciprocity treaty with Canada, it being prejudicial to the industry of the country, and it was adopted.

At Boston, October 6th, at a meeting of the Board of Trade, it was unanimously resolved by the Executive Committee to appoint a Special Committee to represent the Board before the Secretary of the Treasury and the Committee of the Senate and House of Representatives, concerning a revision of the tariff laws, with the view to a simplification of customs, revenues, remove obstructions to commerce, diminish opportunities for fraud on revenue, protect honest against fraudulent importers, and promote economy in collection by abolishing unproductive custom houses. The Committee will be requested to gather all necessary information by conferring with merchants in all branches of trade, and especially consider what can be done to facilitate the transit of products to Canada; also that said Committee be requested to confer with the Chamber of Commerce in regard to matters submitted to it.

Dr. Thomas R. Potts, one of the oldest residents of St. Paul, Minnesota, formerly city and county physician, died Oct. 5th

At Boston, October 10th, the Catholic Temperance Societies of that city and vicinity, made a grand parade in honor of the anniversary of the birthday of Father Mathew. Governor Talbot reviewed the procession. The day was honored by parades in other cities and towns in New England.

THE WEST.

The annual report of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company for the fiscal year ending May 15, 1874, was issued on the 5th inst. The gross earnings of the road and branches for the fiscal year were $15,631 966. Total charges for operating, expenses, taxes, rent of leased roads, interest on bonds, and sinking fund account, are $14 276,855, leaving a combined net profit for the year of $1,355,081.

The report of Secretary S. D. Maxwell, at the annual meeting of the Porkpacker's Association, shows that during the year closing September 1st, the live stock trade of Cincinnati has been as follows: Receipts—hogs, 73,000; cattle, 112,000; sheep, 140,000. Shipments—hogs, 260,000; cattle, 31,000; sheep, 84,000. In September, the receipts and saipments this year compared with the last in hogs, and have slightly increased; receipts and shipments of cattle have been doubled, and sheep have quadrupled. The average gross weight for the year has been: Hogs, 248 lbs; cattle, 952 lbs; sheep, 81 lbs.

At Council Bluffs, Oct. 6th, in the United States District Court of Iowa, the Grand Jury found four bills of indictment against the President, Superintendent and Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad for failing and refusing to operate the Union Pacific Railroad from its eastern terminus at Council Bluffs for all the purposes of communication, of travel and transfer.

At Salt Lake, Oct. 7, Judge McKeon, in his charge to the Grand Jury called attention to the acts of the past legislature, unlawfully disposing of valuable tracts of lands, extensive water privileges and valuable timber lands, to Brigham Young and other persons. In consequence of the enactments, settlers are forcibly dispossessed of their rights. Many even are murdered or thrown into the Jordan River. The Legislature also enacted that resolutions equally valid with acts under which the Nile appropriation bill, vetoed by the Governor last winter, passed by resolution, and taxes were unsuccessfully imposed upon the people. Attention is called to other acts of the Legislature, amongst which is the transfer of property of deceased persons to perpetuate the immigration fund establishment of the Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter Day Saints, and power conferred upon it, and to the reasonable resistance of the Mormons to the United States authorities. He urges the jury to look carefully into the institution of polygamy.

The Grasshopper Aid Society, of Omaha, have issued a call for additional subscriptions. It is hoped aid from abroad will be rendered soon.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad Company, held at Cincinnati on the 8th inst., Sir Alexander T. Galt, of Montreal, and John D. Prince, of New York, were elected directors in the place of W. H. Aspinwall and Laiz Anderson, who declined a re-election. W. T. McClintock was re-elected Director and Daniel Torrance, President. D. Torrance, John King, jr., H. Schuebart, Sir Alexander T. Galt, and John D. Prince were constituted an Executive Finance Committee.

Thos. J. Martin was elected President of the Louisville & Nashville Railway on the 8th inst., to succeed the late H. D. Newcomb. E. D. Standiford was elected Vice-President.

The Exposition at Chicago closed Saturday night. Saturday's attendance was 54 000. The whole number of visitors in 28 days has been 685,000. Total receipts, $120,000.

Gen. Shaler, of New York, will go to Chicago and reorganize the fire department, he having received the unanimous consent of the Board of Fire Commissioners to do so, which was voluntarily added to the personal solicitation of the Fire Marshal, Benner. The salary to be paid Shaler is $10,000, which has been provided for by personal subscriptions.—Gen. Shaler will not supercede Marshal Benner, who will retain his present position, but will act in the capacity of General Director of the Fire Department, in connection with the Board of Fire Commissioners.

The line of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad from Chicago to South Chicago was opened on Saturday by a special train. The work upon the road is being pursued vigorously with a view of opening it for traffic early next month.

The New York capitalists who have been spending a few days at St. Louis, left for Vinita, Indian Territory, October 10, via the Atlantic & Pacific Road, and will meet the President's party at that point and probably accompany them to Texas. It is expected that Vinita and Caddo, delegations of Indians will meet the President and have a talk.

A dispatch from Fort Worth, Texas, says that Gen. Mackenzie, after repelling two attacks by the Indians on the 26th and 27th of September, marched all night on the 27th and surprised them at sunrise on the following morning. There were five camps of Cheyennes and their allies situated in Canon Sturo Blanco, on Jute Creek, near the fork of the Red River. The troops destroyed over one hundred lodges and their entire outfit and captured 1,424 horses and mules, of which, 1,048 were at once killed. The bodies of four Indians were brought in. Our loss was one soldier slightly wounded. Gen. Mackenzie is in pursuit with 30 days supplies.

THE SOUTH.

At Washington, Attorney General Williams has received from official sources, which he considers entirely trustworthy, the following statement as to the difficulties in Sumter county, Ala.: The white people have an organization throughout the country known as the White League, and they are determined that the negroes shall not vote at the coming election, unless they vote with th League. To effect this, everything is done to intimidate the colored people. The two most active Republicans in the county, Bulings (colored) and Ives, (colored) have been assassinated since the first of August. These murders have had very great effect upon the colored people. To keep up the fear among the blacks, the whites get together almost every day and night and ride the roads in squads of from thirty to fifty, the men armed with shot guns, pretending that the negroes are arming and gathering to attack the white people, which is not the case. There has been no negroes of any strength together.

At the regular meeting of the stockholders of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, held at Louisville on the 7th inst., E. Standeford, H. G. Newcombe and W. D. Caldwell, were elected directors. The salary of the President was reduced to $7,500 a year, and the position of Vice President abolished.

The Times' special correspondent at New Orleans, sends the following, dated the 7th inst.: Frank Morey, Congressman from the Fifth District, this evening sent a communication to S. B. Packard, Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, in which he states that intimidation, organized and thorough, prevails in the parish of Union to such an extent that not more than 300 of the colored voters will register. He states further that a similar state of things exist in Claybourne, Lincoln, Jackson and Franklin Parishes.

The following is the amendment to the charter of New Orleans which has caused so much discussion. It only requires the Governor's signature to become a law: An act to amend and reinact section two of an act entitled an act, to extend the limits of the parish of New Orleans, etc., approved March 16 h, 1870, to prescribe additional regulations for the government of the corporation of the city of New Orleans, approved March 18th, 1871, to fix the time for the election of the Mayor and administrators of the city of New Orleans, and to authorize the Governor to fill vacancies in said offices in certain cases. Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in the General Assembly convened, that section two, act No. 48, of 1871, approved March 18 h, 1871, entitled an act to amend an act entitled an act to extend the limits of the parish of New Orleans, etc., approved March 16, 1870, and to prescribe additional regulations for the government of the corporation of the city of New Orleans be, and the same is amended and re-enacted so as to read as follows: That Section 7 of act No. 7 of 1870, approved March 16th, 1870, and enutled an Act to extend the limits of the Parish of New Orleans, etc., be, and is amended and re-enacted so as to read as follows: The election of Mayor and the several Administrators shall be held every four years, and at the same time that the election is held for the Governor of the State, and they shall be chosen at large by the qualified voters of the city of New Orleans. All vacancies occurring by resignation, death, expiration of term, disability, or otherwise, at any other time than the general election, shall be filled by an appointment of the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate when in session, or submitted for such advice and consent at its next session, provided that such vacancies can be temporarily filled until the action of the Governor by the Administrator of Finance, acting as Mayor pro tem., and the Mayor may assign any administrator to another department ad interim, and the same course may be observed in the case of temporary absence or sickness; all officers herein provided for shall hold their offices until their successors are duly appointed and qualified. Sec 2 Be it further enacted, etc., that nothing in this act shall be construed to extend the term of the present incumbent to the offices of mayor and Administrators of the City of New Orleans, beyond the time for which they were elected; and upon the expiration of the said term for which they were elected, the Governor shall appoint their successors until the general election of 1876, as herein before provided for. Sec 3. Be it further enacted, etc., that all laws or parts of laws conflicting with this act are repealed so far as they conflict, and this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Messrs. Burke and Packard have resigned their positions on the Advisory Board; the vacancies will be filled by respective State Central Committees. Burke resigned because he is a candidate on the Parish ticket. Packard resigned because his duties as Chairman of the State Central Republican Committee require all the attention and time that his official calling will permit him to bestow.

At Richmond, Va., Oct. 10, in the United States Circuit Court the Grand Jury indicted two more of the Judges of Election at Petersburg, for violating the enforcement act. This makes 16 of the Petersburg judges that have been indicted.

A United States District Attorney from one of the Southern States, who was in Kansas during the troubles of 1856 7, and an officer of the Union army during the rebellion, and who is at present in this city, states that the rebel feeling is more decidedly prominent and obnoxious at the present time in the Southwestern States than at any time previous to and during the rebellion. The plans of the leaders have been somewhat modified of late. They propose to drive out or murder the leading Republicans throughout the South, being confident that they can control the negro vote by intimidation. This plan is shown in the recent speeches and dispatches from the South, wherein the rebels boast that they do not make war upon the negro but upon the white men of northern birth who have settled in the South.

FOREIGN.

Great Britain

The excitement in Northampton continues, and the authorities have been in hourly fears of a revival of the riot. The streets were crowded all day with people. A large force of special police have been sworn in to patrol the city, and two batteries of artillery have arrived. It is now hoped that further disturbances will be arrested.

The coal miners of West Yorkshire have resolved on a strike, which begins to-day.

A circular has been sent to share holders of the District Cable Company, informing them that the management have decided to abandon about 30 miles of cable, which is now lying on a rocky bottom, and effect a splice at a more suitable point. The circular says that in all about 1,000 miles of cable have been laid, and satisfactory tests are obtained daily by electricians.

The miners of West Riding, Yorkshire, having refused to consent to a reduction of seven per cent. in wages, have been locked out to the number of 6,000.

The London Times of Oct. 10, has advices from Vienna that the idea of referring the Schleswig question to the arbitration of the Queen of England, is gaining ground. It is stated that the Danish Government is favorable to such a course, which is thought to offer a feasible method of solution.

Romania and Servia have adopted a pacific attitude toward Turkey, in consequence of the representations of Bismarck and Andressy.

France.

A Paris dispatch to the Standard says the official reports announce an election of 456 Conservatives and 300 Republicans to the Councils general. The Times' special correspondent at Paris telegraphs that the Republicans have really gained more seats than any other party. M. Mortel, a monarchist and one of the Vice Presidents of the Assembly, has been returned from Calais. Janvier de la Motte, the famous Prefect, is elected to the Council General of Maine et Loire. The Republicans carried Marseilles, Rhiemns and Rouen.

At Paris Oct. 6, complete returns from the elections for the General Council, show that 800 Conservatives and 500 Republicans were chosen; a Conservative gain of 20. In one hundred districts there being no choice, another election will be held.

The London Times' correspondent at Paris reports that the Government will ask for an appropriation to rebuild the palace of St. Cloud.

A rumor comes from Paris that the French Government, as a compensation for the recall of the Orenaque, will station the man-of-war Kleber off Ostia, at the Pope's disposal.

The will of M. M. Guizot is published. It commences with a declaration of his devotion to the Reformed Church of France.

Elections in the Departments of Drome Nord and Aisne, are ordered for November 8th.

Prussia

The National Zeitung and Post state that Count Von Arnim was arrested on the charge of embezzling important State papers. The Prussian Cross-Gazette reports that four Berlin policemen and functionaries of the foreign office appeared last Sunday at Count Von Arnim's estate and demanded a number of letters signed by Bismarck, and sent to Von Arnim while he was Ambassador. The letters relate to the Count's private affairs, and were to be issued as a basis for certain legal proceedings which their possessor has already instituted. The Count replied to the officers summons, that the papers were not in his house. He refused to tell where they were, and declared he would not surrender them. The police made a long and fruitless search of the premises, and then conducted the Count to Berlin, where he was lodged in a police station. The Count's residence in Berlin was also searched, but the papers were not found. Only a private letter book was seized. The members of Von Arnim's family have petioned the Emperor for the prisoner's release, on the ground that his health is bad and confinement dangerous.

According to reports received by way of Vienna, the Count Von Arnim is under arrest, because he was about to publish a book containing documents damaging to Prince Bismarck.

The Pall Mall Gazette publishes a special from Berlin stating that Count Von Armin occupies a room in the prison inspector's dwelling, and is allowed to walk one hour daily in the garden, otherwise he is made to feel the full rigor of prison discipline. None of his family or servants are allowed admission to his presence. He refuses to surrender the papers in his possession or make any statement in regard to them. The Count is extremely excited and deeply incensed against Prince Bismarck.

The Berlin Post says Count Von Arnim's documents were arranged in three categories. The first, referring to his appointment as Ambassador and his salary, were not included in the search. The second comprises those which Von Arnim acknowledges are in his possession, and which he claims to have retained because they will serve as a justification of his conduct. The largest category comprises those of a confidential nature, the whereabouts of which Von Arnim denies all knowledge.

Count Von Arnim had an interview with his son and a government official on the 8th inst. In the course of conversation the Count protested against the insinuation that he had published any of the documents retained by him. He asserted that there were no State secrets contained in the papers. He also said he noticed in the spring there was a deficiency in the documents belonging to the archives the Paris Embassy.

A special to the London Standard from Berlin, states that in consequence of the domiciliatory visits to the residences of the friends of Count Von Arnim throughout the Empire, they cannot communicate with him. It is asserted that these events are connected with a forthcoming book, the early sheets of which are already in the hands of publishers in Munich. It is now said the missing document is number 100.

The Voice della Verita, of Rome, says, in relation to Count Von Arnim's arrest, that there is reason to believe that the missing documents relate to the establishment of a new government in France and to the German interference in Spanish affairs.

The friends of Count Von Arnim having petitioned for his release on account of ill health, physicians were appointed by the government to examine the prisoner's condition. They have made a report recommending a change in place of confinement, as air and exercise are necessary.

Spain.

A Carlist force of 4,000 strong attacked the town of Visch, in Caleconia, and met with a decided repulse, suffering heavy in killed and wounded.

At London, Oct. 6, a dispatch from Santandar, says: Letters have been received here from Durango confirming the truth of the report of an attempt made to assassinate Don Carlos, during a mutiny of a portion of his troops.

The Carlist official journal says that Don Carlos was in good health on the 7th, and at the head of his army. He has granted leave of absence to Gen. Dorregorary for the benefit of his health.

It is reported that the Carlist General, Tristang, died of consumption. The Carlists have been defeated in an attack on Iguilada. They lost many killed and wounded.

The Iberia newspaper says General Dorregary retired from his command in the service of Don Carlos, because the latter refused to act upon Dorregary's advice, to dismiss some of his present friends and recall General Cabrera.

The Spanish Government disbanded 10 000 soldiers whose term of service had expired.

The Spanish Government has renewed its complaints to France in relation to the lack of vigilance by the French officials on the frontier.

The Spener Gazette says that the budget of the Minister of War for 1875 will call for 140,000,000 thalers.

The Iberia newspaper says the French Government, with a purpose of avoiding political complications, has announced its intention of taking effective measures to prevent shipments of contrabands of war across the Spanish frontier.

The Republican army, under General Laserno, has crossed the Ebro and taken La Guarda. This success has made an excellent impression. Carlos, with the bulk of his followers, is at Larioga de Nevarra.

General Laserna has returned to Lagrono, leaving a strong force of National troops near the garrison of Lagurdia. The Carlists have withdrawn to the primitives. The Republican General Morlones, occupies Lafalla and neighborhood. Many Carlists are coming into Barcelona and Faragona and asking for amnesty.

Spain has sent a note to France in relation to the violation of the frontier treaty by Carlists, making specific charges extending over a period of four years. The note also calls attention to the good offices of Portugal and to the anomaly presented by liberal France identifying herself with absolutism.

Russia.

The Journal De St. Petersburg, semi-official, fully approves of the German view of the Schleswig-Holstien question.

Italy.

Marshal Bazaine has written to the Roman Journal Il Exercito, declaring that the moment to speak plainly has not yet arrived, but he will tell the truth later, although with reluctance.

Monsignor Theodoli has been released by the brigands who captured him, upon the payment of a ransom of $10,000.

Several copies of Socialist proclamations and some Orsini bombs have been seized in a house of the Internationalists here.

Germany.

The National Gazette declares that the Von Arnim case is not connected with politics, but simply a criminal proceeding, in which the Chancellor was not concerned. The Gazette also says copies are in existence of all documents that are required.

The Archbishop of Cologne has been released, after an imprisonment of six months and six days. The remainder of the term for which he was sentenced will be treated as cancelled.

Denmark.

The King in his speech on opening the Chamber on the 5 h, alluded with gratification to his recent visit to Iceland, and announced that he brought greetings of that colony and of the Faroe Islands to the mother country. He hoped there would be harmonious co operation on the part of the new Ministry and parliament. The foreign relations of Denmark were friendly.

The Standard publishes a report that the Princess Thyiz, of Denmark, is about to marry the son of the ex King of Hanover, and supplements it with a rumor that Bismarck has asked for explanations of the proposed alliance.

The Danish Minister at Berlin has been instructed to make representations to the German Government in relation to the expulsion of Danes from Schleswig.

The truth of the report that the Danish Minister had delivered a note to the German Government is denied. He simply presented complaints made by parties who had been expelled from Schleswig.

Switzerland.

Merchonel has been elected President, and M. Stemphi Vice President of the National Council of Switzerland.

The French delegates to the Postal Congress state that their government is in accord with the policy of that body, but cannot sign the convention until it has consulted the Assembly.

The Postal Convention was signed on the 9th inst. by all the delegates to the International Congress except those from France. This evening a banquet was given to the delegates.

Egypt.

The water in the River Nile at this place has fallen somewhat. The authorities, however, continue the work of prevention against the overflow. Fully 20,000 people are engaged in strengthening the embankments.

Turkey

The newspapers publish the following special from Constantinople:

"Partly through the good offices of the English Minister, the Sultan has became reconciled to his nephew, Mohammed Murad Effendi, the legal heir to the Turkish throne. The Sultan has sworn to respect that right, and Mohammed Murad has promised that the sons of the Sultan shall retain their rank and palaces. The dowager Sultana vainly opposes this arrangement. The Sultan is ill and requires complete rest."

The Porte will send at once 26,000 bushels of corn to relieve the famine distressed people of Asia Minor, and 11,000 oxen to plow their fields.

Japan

The London Globe, in the issue of the 8th, says, "A telegram from Shanghai states that war has been declared between China and Japan. We are not able to confirm the report.

China.

The loss occasioned by the late typhoon at Hong Kong, is estimated at £1,000,000. The shore for miles around is strewn with wrecks of vessels that were destroyed by the typhoon.

East Indies.

East Indies advices from section where the famine prevailed, state that there are 600,000 natives supported by the Government. It is expected that the Government expenditures on account of the famine will cease on the 16th inst. These expenditures will be below the estimates. Favorable rains continue.

South America

It is probable that Emperor Don Pedro will visit the United States next year.

Later advices from Buenos Ayres state that there is the greatest excitement among all classes in consequence of the insurrection. Many persons are flying from the city. Every departing steamer carries away numerous families. All merchant steamers are escorted to sea by war ships of their respective Governments, as they fear molestation by the insurgent fleet.

Advices from Buenos Ayres report that Senor Avelanenda intends publishing a manifesto relinquishing the Presidency, and that Senor Quintana will probably be appointed Provisional President, pending a new election. The government troops are now fortifying all strategetical points. The insurgents have assembled under Caneelar and Gen. Mitre is at Colonia, in Uruguay, opposite Buenos Ayres. It is asserted that Gen. Mitre will take chief command of the insurgents who have captured the Island of San Martin Garcia. Ten million dollars have been withdrawn from the Argentine bank.

A Rio Jeneiro dispatch says several battles between the Government troops and the Insurgents are imminent, though hopes are increasing that peace will be restored on the resignation of President Avillenda.

Argentine Republic.

The Brazilian Government has issued a loan of $25,000,000 at 6 per cent. interest.

Advices were received on the 8th, from Buenos Ayres, stating that several business firms in that city have suspended, and a commercial crisis is imminent. The Argentine Bank has closed its doors. A body of Government troops made an attempt to capture the British steamer Yurba, but the captain of the vessel protested, and they desisted from carrying out their intention. The vanguard of the rebel force, under command of Rivas, is at the gates of the capital. All the mail matter passing through the Buenos Ayres postoffice was examined.

A dispatch from Buenos Ayres dated October 7, says the Government has asked Congress for a grant of $2,000,000 to meet the expenses of the war. There has been a slight engagement outside the city. It ended with the retreat of the Government troops. It is rumored that negotiations have been opened with the insurgent leaders.

The revolution in the Argentine Republic increases in importance. An issue of paper money is probable in case the negotiations for a conciliation between the Government and the revolutionists fail. Montevido is filled with refugees from Buenos Ayres. The loan issued a few days ago by the Brazilian Government is favorably received.

Mexico.

The Revolutionists under Rivas are still encamped near Buenos Ayres. The Government troops occupy Moron. A great movement is expected on the 12th inst., when Avillaneo will assume the Presidency. The insurgents' gunboat Parana being pursued by a government squadron, put into Montivedio, but was ordered to quit that port immediately.

Canada.

At Toronto, the hands in the machine shops of the sewing machine factories are being discharged in consequence of dull trade.

Political.

At Columbia, S. S., Oct. 8, the Conservative State Convention met, every county in the State except three being represented. The following resolutions were passed unanimously:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention, the Conservative citizens will best promote the interest and the welfare of the State by giving their support to the candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor nominated by the Independent Republican party.

Resolved, That we adopt as the platform of the Conservative party of South Carolina, honesty and economy in the administration of the State Government. The Delegates present assert that Independent Republicans are gaining ground everywhere, and the general belief is that with full and active co-operation of the Conservatives, they will elect their candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, and elect General K. O'Shaw for Congress.

At Binghamton, N. Y., Oct. 8, the Democratic Convention nominated Edward S. Esty, Liberal, for Congress.

At Richmond, Va., Oct. 8, the Republican State Executive Committee endorsed and recognized the following gentlemen as Republican candidates for Congress: First District, James B. Sener; Second, James H. Platt; Third, Rush Burgess; Fourth, W. H. Stowell; Fifth, C. Y. Thomas; Sixth, G. W. Henderlite. From this it will be seen that the nomination in the Third District of J. Ambler Smith, by one of the Conventions held on the 7th is ignored. Candidates in the two other districts remain to be nominated.

John Means was nominated for Congress by the Republicans at Maysville on the 8th inst. for the Tenth District of Kentucky.

The contention which has arisen as to who was nominated for Mayor by the Conservative Convention at New Orleans has been settled by the withdrawal of Mayor Waltz from all claims to the nomination in favor of Mr. C. J. Leeds, and he pledges him a hearty support in the canvass.

A Hartford, Conn., dispatch says: Returns from the 149 towns show that the Republicans on straight tickets have carried sixty, and the Democrats fifty-eight, while thirty-one are divided, many of them being a tie, which will prevent any partisan display under the new Democratic registry law. Last year the Democrats claimed seventy-one towns. Of the Town Clerks elected, when a straight party contest could be made, the Republicans have elected seventy-five, and the Democrats sixty-five. Three each are classed as Independents and Liberals, and, giving these to the Democrats, the Republicans are ahead, and will increase their majority somewhat when the remaining sixteen towns are heard from. The vote on the constitutional amendment stands, 30,953 for it, and 4,489 against.

At Paterson, N. J., Oct. 10th, Secretary Robeson address an immense Republican mass meeting, and in the course of his speech he said neither the Administration nor its chief would ever be found outside the Republican party, nor acting contrary to the established traditions of the country. The latter remark was understood to refer to the third term business, and was vociferously applauded. After the meeting Secretary Robeson said President Grant had no idea of a third term, and only avoided giving official expression to his opinion on the matter lest he should seem to attach to it too much importance.

A dispatch from Charleston, South Carolina, says: Reports from the interior of the State show that the excitement concerning the Gubernatorial canvass runs high. Governor Moses has taken the stump for Chamberlain. Saturday, Chamberlain, Moses, and colored Congressman Elliott went to Sumpter, the home of Moses, where Judge Green, the independent candidate, also resides, and has great personal popularity. A mass meeting of colored Republicans of the county was called, but they refused to hear either Chamberlain, Moses or Elliott, drowning their voices in cheers for Green. An independent Republican meeting was organized, and addressed by several local speakers, in denunciation of the Chamberlain Moses party, who returned to Columbia, indignant at having been refused a hearing.

Tammany Hall has unanimously nominated William H. Wickham for Mayor.

The Markets.

Produce Markets

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—Cotton is quiet and firm at 15½c for middling uplands. Flour is dull and prices are still strongly in buyers favor; receipts 17,000 bbls; sales 11,000 bbls; quotations unchanged. Wheat is dull and strongly in buyers' favor; receipts 236,000 bu; sales 80,000 bu; 107@109c for No 2 Chicago; 112@118c for No 3 Milwaukee; 119@122c for No 1 spring; 113@121c for new winter red western. Rye is quiet. Corn is quiet and without decided change; receipts 26,000 bush; sales 38,000 bush; 97c for western mixed. Barley is dull and unchanged. Oats—the market is reported is a shade firmer; receipts 28,000 bu; sales 28,000 bush; 63@66c for mixed western; 64@67c for white. Pork quiet; $22 50 for new mess. Cut Meats steady. Beef—nominal for western. Whiskey—106c. Sugar is quiet. Petroleum—5½c for crude and 12c for refined.

TOLEDO, TUESDAY MORNING, Oct. 13th.—Flour—The market has been quite active and prices are about unchanged. We quote: Fine, $4 50@4 00; Superfine, $4 00; Extra, $4 50@5 00; Double Extra and Fancy $5 50@6 50. Buckwheat, $7.00. Wheat—The market has been only fairly active but prices have been without material change in leading grades, with Spot Amber going at 10[illegible]c, seller October bringing 108c. No. 2 Amber was very inactive, very few sales having been made at 107c. Extra White Michigan was inactive and lower at 117c. No. 1 White Michigan was dull at 112½c. No. 2 White Wabash brought 110½c, and No 3 was obtained at 111c. No 1 Red Wabash has been in fair demand at 112½c. No 2 Red has sold in large quantities at 105c. Dayton & Michigan, 104½c. No 3 Red Wabash was lifeless at 101c. No 1 Amber Illinois was bought at 117c, and No 2 at 111c. Corn—The market for corn has been dull, and the prices have had a slightly downward tendency, with spot high-mixed going at 83½c; seller October, 83c. Low-mixed corn was without animation, and sold in small quantities at 82½c; new, 72c. No grade corn sold at 81½c for old, and 71c for new. White Corn was nominal at 87½c. Michigan corn was disposed of 81½c, and Damaged went at 77c. Oats—The market for oats was quite inactive and prices were a trifle better, with No. 1 going at 53c; No. 2 at 52½c; white oats were in fair request at 54c. Mill Feed has been very dull. We quote Bran at $19 00 per ton; shorts at $21 00; fine middlings $28 00. Corn meal a shade lower at $30 00. Chop Feed $22 00. Pork steady at $25 00 for light and and $23 00 for heavy mess per barrel. Hams—sales at 16c per pound; shoulders, 11½c. Lard, 16c for prime in bbls and 16½c for prime in kegs per lb. Beef unchanged. $11@10 for light and heavy, $9 for prime mess per barrel. Tallow—7@7½c for refined and 6@8c for mutton per lb. Butter—35@35c for fresh roll, 30c for fresh in kegs and 25c for common per lb. Potatoes—Peach blows, White, dull at 65c; Early Rose, dull at 60c, and 40c for common and mixed per bu. Eggs, 15@17c for fresh in barrels and 17c in crates, per dozen. Beans, 160@170c for large white; 190@200c for small white; 200@210c for Navy white, per bu. Peas, 150c per bushel. Poultry—Dressed turkeys, 12@ 12½c; dressed chickens, 11@11½c per lb; ducks, 9@10c; geese, dressed, 9@10c per lb. Whisky, 94½c. Highwines, 95c. Cheese, 11½@12½c. Onions, $2 50 per bbl for large yellow. Pine Lumber—Clear, $50; Second Clear, $45; Stock and Common boards, $14@15; Cull Boards, $10@11; Cedar Posts, 20c; Shingles, $2 50@4 75 for sawed; shaved, $6 50; Lath, $2 75. Hardwood Lumber—Walnut, merchantable, dry, $65; Culls, $25@25; merchantable Green, $50; Culls, $30@33; ship timber, $2 75; Whitewood, $24@26; Ash lumber, $24; Butternut, $35@$45; Walnut flooring, $45; Ash flooring, $35; Walnut timber 4c.